

## Soldier dies as bomb wrecks army outpost

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

A soldier was killed yesterday afternoon by a bomb which almost wrecked an army outpost near the Belfast ceasefire line. The soldier's body was dragged out after one and a half hours of frantic digging by soldiers and civilians who clawed their way through debris in the midst of a pall of thick grey smoke.

The bomb was planted in a butcher's shop just behind a house used by the Scots Guards as a post on Cupar Street near the Springfield Road. Three men entered the shop at 4.20 p.m. and ordered the woman who runs it out at gunpoint. They then placed a massive charge of between 50 and 100lb. of gelignite against a wall next to the house used by the army.

The explosion wrecked the shop and demolished about half of the three-storey house. Some of the soldiers, who used the house as a base and to eat and sleep in, were on duty outside and others were able to get free immediately after the explosion.

## Attica riot's birth

A RIOT in Attica Prison, New York State, began because guard thought two prisoners plotting football moves were "acting up", according to an investigation by the "New York Times". Forty-two guards and prisoners died in the riot. (See page 4).

## Lonely death

OUR children died in a house in Clapham, London, yesterday, when fire damaged the house and the three floors of the terrace house. The children, whose ages ranged from fifteen to four, were one. A neighbouring shopkeeper who raised the alarm said that he was unable to get to the house because of the smoke.

## Butter up

Butter from New Zealand will probably cost an extra 1p a pound in Britain because of a New Zealand dairy board raising its price by 20p a lb. The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday: "The government has for some time been permitting the import of butter freely from all sources."

## Love money

A RANSOM of £1,666,666 to be spent on relief for East Pakistani refugees was demanded yesterday by a man who claims that he stole Vermeer's painting "The Astronomer". The man contacted a French newspaper with the proposition and allowed the journal to photograph the painting in his possession. It appears to be the genuine Vermeer.

## CDU leader

WEST GERMANY'S major opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, yesterday elected Dr. Rainer Barzel, aged 47, as chairman. He succeeds the former West German Chancellor, Kurt Kiesinger, and has greatly enhanced his chances of contesting the chancellorship against Willy Brandt in 1973.



## Long time no see

AN ECHO down the years: the Emperor Hirohito yesterday met the Duke of Windsor at the Duke's Paris home. The Empress and the Duchess were also there. The other picture below was taken in 1921 and shows the then Crown Prince driving through the City of London with the then Prince of Wales.

The Duke, who is 77, and the Emperor, who is 71, took tea and strolled in a park yesterday. The Emperor apparently shaking off the tiredness that earlier made him cancel a detailed tour of the Palace of Versailles.

They last met in 1922, when they played a round of golf together at the Kamagawa course near Tokyo. Their game renewed the acquaintance begun a year earlier when the Duke was host in England to the future Emperor during his first—and until now—only visit outside Japan.

During their talk yesterday, the Emperor extended an unofficial invitation to the Duke and Duchess to visit him in Japan. The Duke replied that he would be happy to go, but no definite date was set.

"Japan Today," a four-page supplement to mark the Japanese state visit to Britain, begins on page 13. The plans for the Emperor's arrival in Britain are on the back page.

## Labour treads a predictable path

From JOHN TORODE in Brighton

The Labour Party yesterday fielded a second eleven for and against the Common Market and after a lack-lustre debate predictably decided that it opposed entry into Europe on Mr Heath's terms.

The party is now committed, in the words of Mr James Callaghan, to "reopen the principles and renegotiate the details" of the agreement. But there is no serious suggestion that a future Labour Government would consider walking out of the EEC altogether.

The general feeling seems to be one of relief that the day passed without real blood-letting and without tying the hands of a future Government too firmly. The major motion of the day—the executive statement rejecting the terms of entry—was carried by 5,073,000 to 1,032,000. The minority vote mainly was made up of such known pro-market unions as the General and Municipal Workers, the Clerical and Administrative Workers, and the Dyers and Bleachers.

A motion opposing Europe "on any terms" collected support from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Boilermakers, and several printing unions as well as the absence of the Transport and General Workers' Union. But it was defeated by 3,082,000 votes to 2,005,000 on the advice of the executive.

Mr Callaghan listed four points which would have to be renegotiated. They are: the policy of high food prices; the return to our traditional freedom to purchase food from outside the EEC without incurring penalties; the heavy burden of our financial contribution to the Community and restrictions on regional planning.

The reason for the generally low-key tone of yesterday's proceedings was a ruling from the party chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, that no one who had spoken at this summer's emergency conference on Europe should speak again.

Europe should speak again. This democratic seeming decision was, in fact, a severe blow to the pro-market forces. They are decidedly a minority and had fired most of their big guns on that occasion. The anti-market forces on the other hand, have almost limitless fire-power, and did not miss their silent leaders nearly as much.

It has been obvious for months that the party is now solidly anti-Europe. The purpose of the pro-market minority was not to reverse that opinion immediately, but to make the best possible showing, both to keep faith with their supporters and to prepare the way for what they regard as an inevitable swing of party opinion. Mr Mikardo's ruling skillfully denied them that opportunity.

The only major European to speak was Lord George-Brown who put up a creditable enough performance in difficult circumstances. He recognised explicitly that nothing said in the debate could influence the decision. But he ended—amidst shouts from the floor and firm pressure from Mr Mikardo because he was running over his allotted time—"I beg you to see, whatever we do today, we then support membership of the Market afterwards."

There was anger when Lord George-Brown told the assembly: "Our credibility is already gravely damaged by the changes and the switches in which we have engaged." He did not know of any economic or political problems in the world which would be easier to solve if Britain was outside the Community. "I wish I could say that," he said in 1967, but Mr Callaghan did, and I still believe he was right.

Mr Callaghan picked him up in his closing address for the executive. "George: well, George was George," he said, adding a hint that he could produce some equally damaging quotations from Lord George-Brown's remarks to the conference two years back. He brandished a leather-bound volume of that conference report as he spoke. "I do not want to get to that level, but I do suggest to you that you might in future

give a fair and accurate description of people's speeches and not a distorted one."

It was a stinging enough comeback, but it did not satisfy the heavy handed Mr Mikardo. He announced from the chair that he thought the full quotation should have been "George is George, and never the twain shall meet." This was too much, even for those delegates with no great affection for the former deputy leader, and there was a general applause when someone shouted: "Don't be so bloody unkind."

Mr Callaghan's speech was one of the toughest anti-market knock-about performances he has yet delivered and he seemed absolutely at ease as he made it. In contrast Mr Denis Healey, the other executive speaker, was much more brief and contented himself with a relatively cool look at the economic consequences of the agreement with Europe.

But even he let rip at the end, suddenly raising the bog of devaluation. Turning to Mr Mikardo he said: "I do not believe, comrade chairman, that anyone who has looked at the facts can argue that we would survive entry without a devaluation which would lead to a tremendous increase in prices, a fall in our standard of life, and unemployment on a larger scale than we have known it since the thirties."

Britain's official monetary reserves rose by a further £86 millions in September to reach a record £2,089 millions.

Manpower report, page 7; Gold reserves, page 19

TV, radio—2

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Business 19-21    Overseas ..... 24  
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Classified—21-23

## Buying spree on the HP

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Chancellor's reflationary measures in July produced an instant boom in sales of consumer goods on hire purchase, according to the first comprehensive figures published yesterday.

The Department of Trade and Industry says that credit extended by finance houses and retailers jumped from £162 millions in July to £206 millions in August—the biggest increase for several years. Sales of durable goods, including television sets, washing machines, and cars, went up sharply.

The spending spree is largely confined to these categories, since spending on clothing dropped in August and on food increased only slightly.

The index recording the volume of retail sales increased by about 1 per cent to 106 points. In August, the index for durable goods alone rose from 118 to 124, and followed a substantial rise in July.

First indications suggest that the August boom has continued at least into September. "Hire Purchase Information," the credit information service, says that sales of new cars on HP in September at 30,800 were 50 per cent up in the same month last year. This understates the real increase in credit buying since customers are increasingly buying their cars with personal loans rather than HP proper.

Finance houses lent 54 per cent more in August than in August 1970, with cars leading the way. The worrying thing, from the Government's point of view—and this was echoed yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry—is that the recovery in certain sectors of the economy is not yet having any effect on employment.

In fact there was a forecast of more unemployment yesterday from Manpower, an organisation which supplies personnel. A national survey of 2,000 companies suggests that a million unemployed in the New Year may be an underestimate.

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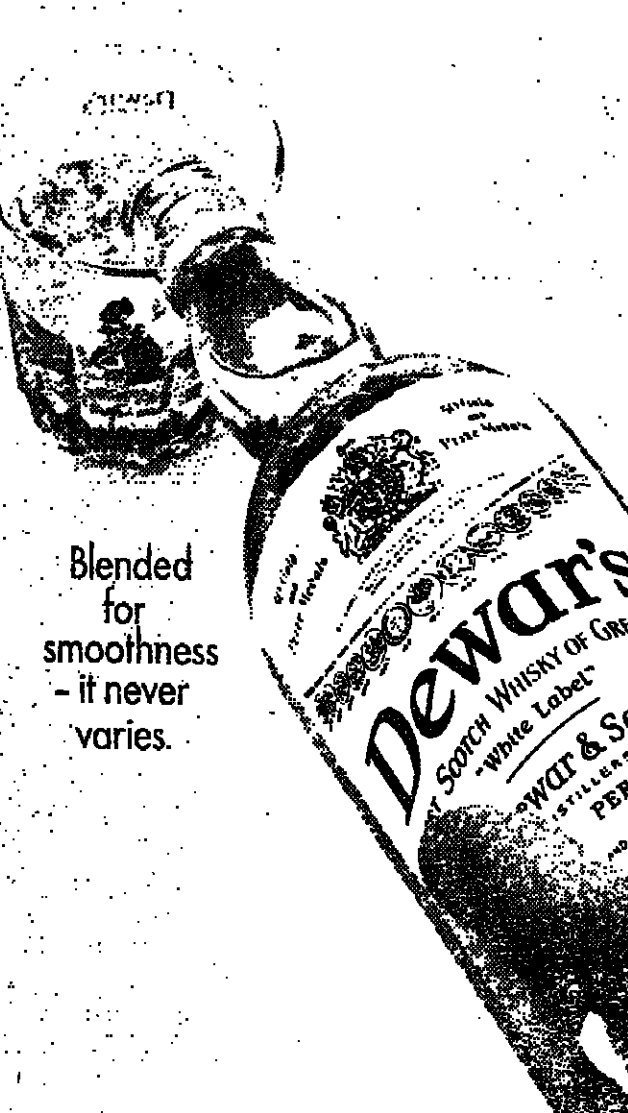
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Classified—21-23

## Keep things flowing smoothly



## Star job for woman professor

By Alan Smith



ONE OF THE country's top scientific plums, the directorship of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, has been awarded to a woman, Professor E. Margaret Burbidge.

A glance at the stars, though, suggests that Professor Burbidge will not be appointed to the other star job traditionally held by the director of the Greenwich observatory, that of Astronomer Royal.

The Government made it clear three months ago that the two jobs should be regarded in future as separate appointments, both open to foreigners. This announcement was made when it was known that Sir Richard Woolley, the present Astronomer Royal and director of the observatory, was to retire at the end of the year.

The reasons for the break with tradition were given, rather vaguely, as the prospect of entry into Europe, the weight of administrative duties, and the approaching "new dawn" in astronomy.

Professor Burbidge, who takes up her appointment next summer, has done much important work with her husband, Professor Geoffrey Burbidge, at the University of California on quasi-stellar objects (or "quasars"). She is expected to continue this work at Greenwich; there is even a chance that her husband could get the job of Astronomer Royal.

This would be a neat solution: Mrs Burbidge is the observer in the family, her husband, professor of physics at California, the theoretician. Their joint work on the somewhat shadowy nature of quasars—quite what they are is not clear, except that they emit signals of galactic proportions—is world-renowned.

The post of Astronomer Royal, which arose when King Charles II established the observatory at Greenwich in 1675 to keep his ships on course, is in the Queen's prerogative.

It is thought likely that the Government will seek to appoint a well-known public figure and top-ranking theoretician, and the name of Professor Fred Hoyle, director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy and an astronomer of undoubted world stature, has been widely canvassed.

The Government, however, took pains to make it clear in July that the post was to be considered open to scientists other than British and Commonwealth citizens.

This caused some resentment among British scientists, who have suspected that the Science Research Council is planning some dramatic reshuffle in the field.

Mrs Burbidge and her husband are both British citizens, a point which was being stressed yesterday. Mrs Burbidge is a former acting director of the University of London Observatory and has held research posts in the United States since 1961.

## Police widen search

Police in London and the Midlands were yesterday searching for a man they want to interview in connection with the murder of Malcolm Heagsman, who was battered to death in Gwynedd, Carmarthenshire, on Wednesday.

The man is believed to be an associate of Frederick Sewell, who is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Police Superintendent Gerald Richardson in Blackpool in August. Police say that they expected "important developments" within 72 hours.







# Border force increased by Pakistan

New Delhi, October 4

Indian newspapers today reported that the Pakistani Army was strengthening its forces and constructing new lines of defence on the border between West Pakistan and India. Front-page reports appeared in the "Indian Express," "Patriot" and "National Herald."

The "Express" said that in West Pakistan there were 10 infantry divisions, two armoured divisions and two independent armoured brigades, as well as 30 battalions of para-military personnel in the Pakistani portion of Kashmir. The reports appear to indicate that the Pakistani government is preparing for a possible conflict with India.

Reporters who toured the border area last week said they had learnt of an intensive recruiting campaign in West Pakistan to provide troops to deal with the troubles there.

The reports said civilians had been evacuated from a 500-mile stretch of West Pakistan adjoining the Indian State of Rajasthan. Para-military personnel had been stationed in the area which is mainly desert and sparsely populated.

New Zealand: Eight boats with outboard motors are to be sent for relief work in East Pakistan. The Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake said the boats had been intended for use of the SEATO chieftains but the outbreak of fighting in East Pakistan had prevented their delivery.

Geneva: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said more funds were urgently needed for "a gigantic and cruel problem" of displaced persons from East Pakistan in India and other neighbouring States.

He told delegates from countries at the opening of a 10-day meeting of the executive committee of the United Nations refugee programme that over the past year the world refugee situation had become worse and increasing explosive.

"While it is heartening to note that the response of the international community to the East Pakistani refugee problem has been of unprecedented magnitude, with contributions in cash and in kind amounting to some \$115 millions, I must emphasise that much more is still required." — Reuter.



## Israelis beating guerrilla campaign

WALTER SCHWARZ from Jerusalem

troops now behave better. Then came the change of tactics. The new order is to seek out the guerrillas and fight them in their own terrain and to some extent, with their own methods. Strangely, all armies confronting guerrillas seem to have to learn the same lessons.

The British learned them arduously in Malaya in the 1950s, and to the end were still sending out nocturnal ambush parties in armoured cars, giving noisy warning of their approach for miles. The British learned

all over again in Cyprus. The French learned in Algeria; the Americans, equally slowly, in Vietnam. The Israelis have been no exception. The strategic thinking in Gaza used to be: "Let the Arabs kill one another and let us keep out of the way."

Now the Israelis use crack troops, in regular postings, instead of reservists and national servicemen who have to be rotated before they can get to know the area. Aggressive patrols, mostly on foot, comb the densely planted orange groves and banana plantations

where the guerrillas up till now have been relatively safe. Guerrillas have also found their area more effectively cut off from their supply routes. A thick and massive fence divides the strip from the rest of Sinai, and more intense naval patrols intercept phoney fishing boats that carry arms. The resulting shortage of weapons can be seen by the more frequent use of the humble Mills bomb instead of 1970 Russian-made grenades. Grenade throwing is getting rare. They averaged 18 a month last year; now they

are down to four or five a month. The new policy of driving military roads through the refugee camps fits neatly into this pattern. Refugees whose huts are demolished are moved out of the camps, thereby thinning the density and further restricting the guerrillas. This policy has developed, almost as an afterthought, into an attempt at resettling the refugees.

The authorities already claim to see signs of "normality." One sign of "confidence," they say, was last week's acceptance of the post of mayor by Haj Rashid Shawa. The last mayor, Raghib el Alami, was dismissed by the military governor in January for "hostile behaviour" and lack of initiative in developing the town.

The Israelis say Shawa, a wealthy orange grower, would not have "dared" to accept the post when it fell vacant. Shawa has appointed 11 councillors and pledged himself to improve municipal services. The Israelis recently separated the civil and military sides of their government in Gaza, with a new civilian budget, as an earnest of their determination to help to develop the Strip.

Development in Gaza, as on the West Bank, is Israel's ultimate secret weapon. For the moment, prosperity depends largely on the daily exodus of workers to Israel. The aim is to bring jobs to Gaza, by encouraging Israelis and Arabs to invest there. Part of the policy is to provide settlement for refugees moved out of camps.

The method of moving refugees has been clumsy and unimaginative, and got the operation off to a bad start. There is now hope that this will be put right, and the people will no longer be moved from camps faster than new homes are available.

## Drugs boy in Turkish court

By HAROLD JACKSON

Timothy Davey, aged 14, who is being held in Istanbul accused of possessing cannabis will make his first court appearance there tomorrow. The formal charges against him will be made known for the first time, and the course of his trial will to some extent depend on the indictment.

According to the Turkish authorities, Timothy and three other people tried to sell 24.01 grammes of cannabis in the hippy quarter of Istanbul shortly after they had arrived in Turkey. The customers on whom they are alleged to have settled turned out to be two plain-clothes agents of the Turkish narcotics squad.

Turkey, like its neighbour Iran, has draconian laws for drug offenders. The minimum sentence for possession of drugs is 10 years. Timothy might also face a charge of conspiracy, which would carry a further minimum term of five years.

The age of criminal responsibility in Turkey is 13, but the full rigours of the law are softened for juveniles. One half of the sentence is automatically suspended, and a further one-third of the remainder remitted for good behaviour.

I understand that the basis of the case against Timothy will be that the group with whom he was travelling picked up the cannabis in Afghanistan and intended to sell it in Istanbul to finance the rest of the journey back to Britain.

But it is thought possible that the Turkish authorities will take a lenient attitude in view of his age and what were described in Istanbul as his family circumstances. Turkish sources were surprised that the boy was permitted to be taken away from school in Britain to wander through Asia with his family. The impending visit of the Royal Family to the country is also likely to affect the atmosphere of the trial.

One complicating factor is the quantity of cannabis involved—nearly half a hundredweight. Under Turkish law anyone found possessing it is liable, in addition to any other penalties, to a fine of 10 Turkish lira for every gramme. This would work out at about £6,700 and failure to pay could mean a further three years' imprisonment.

There has been some irritation in Turkey at what were regarded as implications in Britain that the boy was being treated harshly in prison. The wing of the Sagmacilar prison in which he is being held was completed two years ago and is one of the most modern in the world. Timothy has a separate room and has free access to other parts of the block, which houses only foreign prisoners, during the day. His diet is supplemented with food sent in from outside. Timothy's family said last night that they had had no further news from him and were awaiting the outcome of the hearing.

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## Cairo comeback for Gadafy

By our Foreign Staff

President Gadafy of Libya arrived in Cairo yesterday to attend the first meeting of the presidency council of the Federation of Arab Republics and dispelled rumours that something had happened to him since his last public appearance on September 18.

The rumours said President Gadafy was on a secret visit to Chad, had been killed, or had been overthrown. He was to have led an official delegation to Yemen at the end of last month, but did not do so. And the meeting of the FAR presidency council was put off for several days without official reason.

Beirut, as usual, has been the most prolific source of rumour. "L'Orientle Jour" said that Gadafy had suffered nervous depression after an accident on September 20 when a heavy lorry shot out of a turning at night, ploughed into the motor cycle escort accompanying the President's Cadillac, and killed five guards.

Another newspaper, "Al-Nahar," has suggested that this was a deliberate attempt to kill him, and followed an incident about a month ago by plotters led by Major Mohammed Najm, a former member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, now in exile in Alexandria. Explosives were apparently discovered in a hall just before the Libyan leader was due to make a speech.

But these events—true or false—are now all behind him. And charisma has never been the worse for a little mystery.

## Ulster group in EEC talks

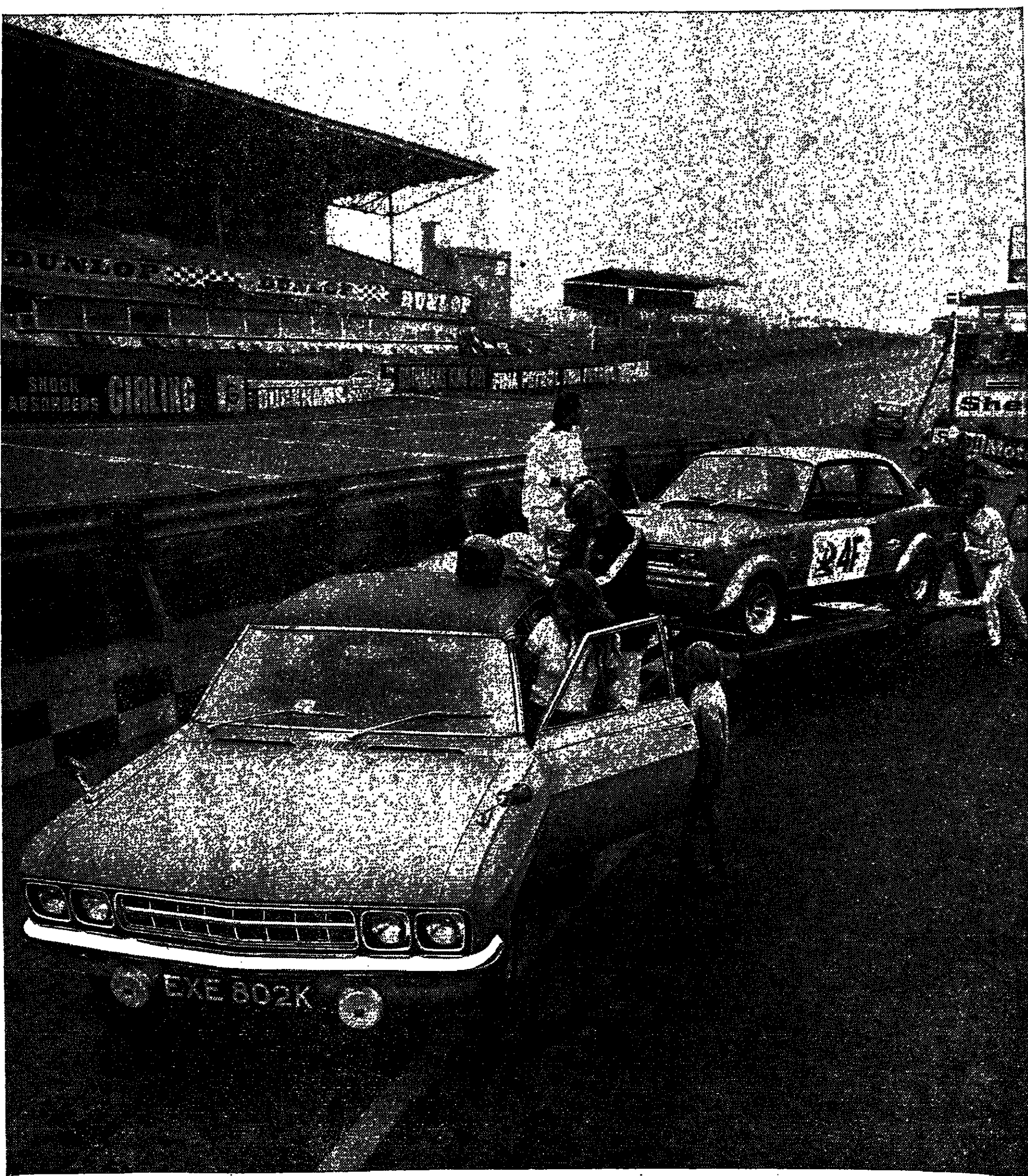
From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, October 4

Three Ulster Ministers today had discussions with the European Commission on regional, agricultural, and labour problems that might affect Northern Ireland when the Common Market is enlarged.

The delegation, Mr Robin Bailey (Commerce), Mr Henry Webb (Agriculture), and Mr W. J. McKeown (Health and Social Services), met for a discussion with the European Commission, which is responsible for the common farm policy, Mr Albert Borcherette, in charge of regional policy, and other senior officials.

The visit is one of several proposed by the British Government to enable regional representatives to meet the Brussels authorities. Britain has already won a concession from the Six—permission to maintain the Northern Ireland Safeguarding of Employment Act for at least five years after entry.

This Act, which contradicts a strict interpretation of the EEC rule of free movement of labour, gives priority to Ulster inhabitants for job vacancies. Although the legislation is regarded in Dublin as designed to keep out Roman Catholics, the Act applies to Englishmen, or Scotsmen, as to citizens of the Irish Republic.



## Something powerful for the two car family. 3.3 litre Ventura 1.1.

Powerhouse: 3.3 litre, 6-cylinder, oversquare OHV. Horses: 140-2 at 4800 rpm. Torque: 185.7 lb/ft at 2400 rpm. Compression: 8.5:1.

Carburation: down-draught with automatic choke. Exhaust system: twin silencers, twin pipes with chromed sleeves.

Gearbox: all-synchro, snap-action, four-on-the-floor with well-spaced ratios. Overdrive: on top and 3rd, optional.

GM automatic transmission: optional. Instrumentation: speedometer with trip gauge. Separate fuel, oil-pressure and water temperature gauges. Ammeter.

Performance: 0-60 in 12.1 secs. Standing quarter-mile in 18.7 seconds\*.

Luxury interior with reclining slim-profile individual front seats, and individual-style rear seats. Soft resilient Ambla upholstery all through.

Deep-pile wall-to-wall carpeting. Black grain facia. Centre console with sports shift plus switches for lights and wiper/electric screen-wash. Airflow heating and through ventilation.

Something luxurious for the two-car family. £1,514 (Ex-factory including purchase tax).

\*Autocar Road Test 10.9.70. Car on trailer: racing Viva by Blydenstein.









# HOME NEWS

## Hospital Radar eye to watch ships in Channel

From DAVID FAIRHALL in Dover

The Government has taken the first tentative step towards the policing of shipping routes through the Dover Strait with the commissioning yesterday of a radar surveillance station in St Margaret's Bay. The radar will be operated by HM Coastguard in cooperation with a helicopter from Manston and, it is hoped, the ships themselves. It will help to identify the 5 to 10 per cent of traffic that still goes the "wrong" way. Vessels which do ignore the one-way routes, soon to be mandatory, will be reported to their flag Governments and be subject to whatever penalties individual States impose.

Mr Anthony Grant, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State responsible for maritime affairs, said here yesterday that this was admittedly a policing operation, but he disliked that description because it was "essentially designed to assist mariners rather than to police them." Britain had always fought hard to maintain the freedom of the seas.

The British Government's move to make the traffic lanes in the Dover Strait mandatory

## Concorde men back at work after truce

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Workers at the British Aircraft Corporation's plant in Filton, Bristol, reached a truce yesterday with the management over the redundancy dispute which had stopped work on Concorde, and agreed to resume normal working for the time being.

The management has agreed to negotiate about the 400 redundancies, and appears ready to accept volunteers for redundancy to replace those who do not want to leave. The progress is minimal, but it was sufficient—at a meeting of more

than 5,000 Filton workers yesterday—to lift the "blacking" of work on Concorde 01.

The workers will meet again on Friday to hear what progress has been made with the management on redundancies. The only overtime worked at the factory—including that on 10 other Concorde in various stages of development—will be with the consent of the joint staff and works representatives' committee, which has led the protests about the proposed labour cuts.

## Self-help defeats the drug scene

John Windsor takes tea with hopefuls

THE FIRST halfway-house for the rehabilitation of drug addicts entertained the press to tea and sandwiches with its "clients" yesterday, after two years of quiet perseverance in easing addicts back into the outside world.

Mr Peter Martin, aged 30, senior social worker at Suffolk House, near Uxbridge, six youngsters trying to go "straight" and a German shepherd dog called Sam guided journalists through lawns, flower beds and greenhouses, and the rambling 11-room house.

Of the 20 clients who have left, 10 have been drug-free for at least six months, and most for more than a year; five are nearing the six-month mark after relapsing; and five have relapsed.

Mr Martin said: "Suffolk House has proved its viability.

We have found that addicts can be cured through confrontation therapy." The confrontation comes at the daily group discussions, which can be quiet chats or emotional scenes. It is a self-help system. We don't profess to be the expert; the addict is the expert.

There is no medication or resident medical supervision: the clients have been through hospital "cures" and are admitted only after expressing their determination to stay drug free. Some have stayed for a fortnight, some for six months or more.

Youngsters with tattoos and needle marks on their veins offered egg and tomato sandwiches from their own chickens and greenhouses, and said that they would probably

relapse if released tomorrow. "Getting off drugs is comparatively easy. It's getting back into society which is difficult," one said. They intended to stay within five miles of the house on leaving, in order to avoid their old contacts on the drug scene.

The need for a Suffolk House was first seen by Dr Max Glatt, consultant psychiatrist at Saint Bernard's Hospital addition unit at Southall. He was worried because most addicts who underwent hospital treatment, often surrounded by general patients or geriatrics, relapsed on being discharged.

Hence the halfway-house idea: new arrivals are "gated" for eight weeks, then allowed out under super-

vision in parties, and finally alone. Contact with them is maintained after they have found jobs locally and left the house.

Dr Glatt is a trustee of the Helping Hand Organisation, which, through a committee under his chairmanship, spent three years jousting against neighbourhood prejudice in the search for premises. Suffolk House cost about £25,000 through a grant from the City Parochial Foundation.

The London Boroughs Association gave £6,000 to cover running costs. Five residential communities for former addicts have been set by others in London, Birmingham, and Manchester.

The clients at tea—three

men, four women—were mostly in their early twenties. The group is strict. It expelled two clients for drug-taking. One wore a group decision at his waist—a card which said: "I think more of sex than my cure." A colleague, he recalled, once wore: "I get my kicks from tormenting people."

The clients are gentle, chatty, and easy-going. Some of the calm of the lawn and the nearby river, where they will soon be launching homemade canoes, seems to have rubbed off on them.

Only one has a job outside: he is 28, 10 years a heroin addict who once looked on dope as the most attractive form of suicide. After seven months at the house, Mr Martin still does not rate him cured. "He has a long light in front of him," he said.



A herd of cows at Kirk Deighton, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, which has to cross the A1 for twice-daily milking

## Engineering firm sacks 730

An engineering company in which the Government has a 20 per cent stake yesterday announced 730 redundancies. Ransome Hoffman and Pollard said that 390 jobs were to go over the next few months at its Chelmsford factory and another 34 at Newark.

The company blamed the recession in the engineering industry which has badly hit sales of bearings, the main part of its business. Imports from Japan

By our own Reporter

ese bearings for electric motors have been another problem.

All the sackings are in the general bearings division, which employs 9,000 of the total labour force of 13,000. Since the beginning of last year the firm had already reduced its manpower by 2,000, although all but 190 of the jobs went by natural wastage and early retirement.

The mergers which formed the group were inspired by the now defunct Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. Its hold-

ing in the firm was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry, and is now up for sale.

The company said that most of the employees who were to lose their jobs were in production control, inspection, and works services. No other factories were affected.

Foremen at an engineering factory in Huddersfield went on strike yesterday in sympathy with a colleague sacked for allegedly reading a newspaper during working hours.

## Car firms hit by disputes

By our Labour Staff

The series of strikes on Mondays by toolroom workers in the Midlands engineering industry are now having serious effects on some big firms.

As the 8,000 toolroom workers held their fourth one-day stoppage yesterday, Chrysler announced that as well as disruption at its Midlands factories, 1,500 employees at the Linwood factory in Renfrewshire had been laid off. More than 6,000 Chrysler workers in the Coventry area were idle yesterday.

The combined effects of the one-day strikes and an overtime ban by the toolroom workers has created a shortage of engines and most of Chrysler's employees seem likely to face a four-day week until the dispute is settled.

The strikes and overtime ban—both of which are supported by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—follow a decision by the engineering employers in Coventry to discontinue a rate-fixing arrangement for toolroom workers which has existed since the war.

Shop stewards representing the strikers met yesterday to examine a new document prepared by the employers which was intended to show that earnings will not suffer. The employers are hoping for more talks with the AUEW, possibly this week.

Britain's finest cigarette



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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING



## Scheme to aid teacher training

By our Education Correspondent

A scheme to establish a national publishing system for audio-visual and similar materials for colleges of education has been put forward by the National Council for Educational Technology. It would cost £660,000.

The scheme is by far the biggest that the council has produced since it started five years ago. It would provide a demonstration of an educational technology publishing service for universities and further education. It would also accustom student teachers to the use of new media and materials.

A feasibility study by the council, which has aroused the interest of the James Committee's inquiry into the preparation of teachers, envisaged a five-year build-up before the new service is fully operational. Its costs would then be transferred to the education colleges on a subscription basis.

The study suggests that the undertaking should be organised by a college of education planning and liaison unit, based on one college, and that the publishing production should be concentrated in 12 colleges throughout the country, each serving regional consortia.

Mr Geoffrey Hubbard, director of the council, said yesterday in London that the colleges were making materials in the new media on a cottage industry basis. It was as if each college's staff was trying to write, print, and bind every book used by every student in that one college. The scheme would seek to increase, improve, and rationalise the production of tape recordings, videotapes, and other materials.

The study, which was headed by Mr Gerald Collier, the principal of Bede College, Durham, recommended a scheme costing £660,000.

The recommended scheme would cost less than £1 per student teacher over five years, but there is no guarantee that such a sum will be provided. Members of the council said yesterday that the council itself could not provide the funds, and that the scheme's future would depend on the Department of Education, local authorities, and the big foundations.

"Colleges of Education Learning Programmes," NCEET work paper 5, price £1.20.

## London rents 'could deter EEC firms'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A firm of estate agents in Mayfair claimed yesterday that office rents in London so far outstripped those in other European capitals that they could inhibit the expansion of British firms from joining the Common Market.

Mr Richard L. Daniels, of Richard, Lionel and Partners, said that a firm in Brussels paying £15,000 a year in rent could face up to 100,000 in London—and be put off.

In its annual report the firm gives these comparative rents: Brussels, £1.50 a square foot; Amsterdam, £1.25; Zurich, £3; London (West End) £7.58; the City, £14.

The report suggests that some fringe areas of London are destined for office development, in the manner of Aldgate and Whitechapel. It lists Fulham, Hammersmith, Bayswater, Camden Town, Islington, King's Cross, Greenwich, Bermondsey, Kennington, Clapham, and Wandsworth.

Mr Daniels yesterday argued that development in these areas depended on more help from local authorities. He felt that the "Brown Book," the restriction on office building in London imposed in 1964 by Lord George-Brown when he was First Secretary, should be abolished because it stopped the rebuilding of dilapidated areas in the city and the suburbs. It was easier to get a certificate from the Department of Trade and Industry for the suburbs but one had to rely on the more progressive councils.

"In New York," he said, "you can get beautiful office accommodation, with six lifts, commissionaires, air conditioning, for \$10 to \$12, which makes us look pretty sick in London with our high-cost period buildings."

The Greater London Council shares Mr Daniels's belief that expansion should take place in the fringe areas.

The trouble is that there is no overall plan—although the GLC has published strategic suggestions—and some local authorities are prepared to be more generous with planning permission without regard to wider considerations, such as transport and congestion.

The GLC is, nevertheless, more than ready to support office development all around London provided that the property developers submit plans which improve the amenities and general environment of the areas in which they put up offices.

THE RESULTS of a Russian trade delegation's visit to British containerisation plants, which ends today, may give some indication of whether the recent Russian allegations of spying against named British businessmen is part of a campaign of harassment.

One authority on East-West trading relations said yesterday: "I would not read too much into the results of the visit, because most trade deals with the Russians are very slow and long-term affairs, but it could be some sort of guide."

Eight Russians, from Ministries and the containerisation industry in the Soviet Union, have been touring Britain for almost a fortnight. They have inspected ports and railway terminals using container equipment. They are particularly interested in how to build up their own container routes within the Soviet Union.

Some of those involved in East-West trade said yesterday that they thought it significant that the Britons named by the Russians as having been engaged in intelligence work when on commercial visits to Russia were in many cases no

Dennis Barker on the reaction to Russia's spy charges

## Trade visit may be clue

longer in the same jobs as at the time of the alleged activities.

One trader who has bargained in Russia said that the Russian action had been very mild—making sure that people they accused for diplomatic reasons, were not still in positions of influence.

The major exception would be Mr Peter Tennant, now director-general of the British National Export Council. He was director of the now-defunct Federation of British Industries when his "intelligence duties" were alleged to have taken place. The British National Export Council said yesterday the allegations were absolute nonsense.

Mr Tennant has not been to Russia for at least 10 years or so.

"Nonsense" has been the invariable comment made so far by people

named by the Russians as having done intelligence work when on commercial business in the Soviet Union. A spokesman for City Intermark, whose director, Mr Ariel Heller, was one of those named, said that Mr Heller was not available but that the allegations were "a load of nonsense."

General Electric has called the allegations ridiculous. A spokesman for Wagon Ltd, an export-import firm, said that Mr P. Goodchild, accused of anti-Soviet propaganda, had left the firm in March 1970 "in the ordinary course of events."

A director of Time Products said that an ex-employee called Nicholas had left about a year ago in normal circumstances. Since then visits to Russia were undertaken by either of the two directors of the company.

The change was a normal commercial decision.

Those who are optimistic about East-West trade relations stick to the view that the balance of trade between Britain and Russia is Russia's favour. Russia exports Britain about double what she imports. All the same, firms who considerable business with Russia were yesterday chary about being quoted in any context, lest Russians took it as provocation.

The Confederation of British Industry (formerly the Federation of British Industries) said: "During the past couple of years we have done a considerable amount to increase business contacts over wider range of possibilities, but hitherto, especially at the technical and scientific level."



FREE MILK for Inner London schoolchildren between seven and 11 was resumed yesterday in six Labour-controlled boroughs—Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Lewisham, Tower Hamlets, and Wandsworth—under the terms of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1963 which permits non-education authorities to avoid the new Milk Act. Here Mr Ashley Bramall, Labour leader of the Inner London Education Authority, is shown helping to distribute milk at the Woodhill primary school, Woolwich.

## VD tests ban after slip-up

A HOSPITAL board has banned tests for venereal disease on new staff.

A nurse was dismissed from a Birmingham hospital after her test proved positive. She was, in fact, suffering from yaws—a minor ailment common in tropical regions. The tests were part of a routine medical examination.

The nurse—a spinster—has been reinstated, and has received an apology.

Mr Robert Loftus, an official of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, said yesterday he was happy with the Birmingham Regional Board's decision. "The apology by the medical superintendent who sacked her is a tremendous sacrifice for a man of such a position. I am also satisfied with the £150 back pay which the board has agreed to pay the nurse."

## Slum clearance plans 'too slow'

The rate of slum clearance is too slow and unless it is speeded up the country will be "disfigured" until the late 1980s, the Association of Public Health Inspectors was told at Eastbourne yesterday. The annual conference passed a resolution deploring the "inadequate rate of slum clearance."

It also urged the Secretary for the Environment to require local authorities to submit up-to-date programmes for clearance as quickly as possible.

A report to the association said it was absurd that in an age of technological progress people should spend most of their lives in properties without a hot water supply, indoor sanitation, a bath, or proper cooking facilities.

The report backs the policy of improving old homes but deplores the efforts of local authorities to deal with squalor caused by too many people living in one house.

The report says that houses totalling 70,728 were demolished or closed last year. Statistics should be collected now so that authorities could set specific periods for demolition.

The report said that improvement of individual homes could succeed only if the environment was made better. Government grants for environmental improvements were completely inadequate.

Some local authorities had augmented powers to control multi-occupation by registration. However, only 17 of 800 authorities approached for the report had instituted an approved scheme.

The report suggests that local authorities should keep watch on potential sources of pollution and that they should be able to declare noise control areas. Last year, inspectors dealt with more than 9,800 complaints about noise—more than half of them considered to constitute a statutory nuisance.

On the Common Market, the conference was told that entry would bring difficulties in the field of public health.

The president, Mr E. M. Birtwistle, chief public health inspector of Haverthorpe Urban District Council, Yorkshire, said Britain would start with the problem of communication due to the lack in most other European countries of officers with similar qualifications and duties as British public health inspectors.

He said the other European countries were "scared" to accept certification in meat inspection other than by a Government veterinary service, because they had little knowledge of the service, based on local authorities and operated by public health inspectors.

## Murder charge

Terence Leonard Haynes (18), a plumber's mate of Nash Court, Penelope Street, Islington, London, was charged yesterday with the murder of Michael Porter, aged 23, at the Rose 'n' Dale Club in Soho, eight days ago. He will appear at Bow Street today.

## Digs shortage 'a job for Government'

By our Education Correspondent

The chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors, Sir Fraser Noble, yesterday appealed to the Government to recognise that the student accommodation difficulty is "part of a major housing problem."

Failure to tackle the problem adequately would produce "social and political consequences over and above damage to higher education," Sir Fraser said in a statement celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Leicester University, of which he is vice-chancellor.

Sir Fraser predicted that in a period of relative prosperity no Government would be likely to stop the growth of higher education. In Leicester alone he would be surprised if the university and polytechnic did not each have between 5,000 and 6,000 full-time students by 1981.

The National Union of Students has also pointed out that the problem is one shared by young apprentices and others who move away from home, and that it fits into a context of changing family structures and changing housing requirements. But so far there is little evidence that the big city local authorities, in agreement with their higher education institutions, are planning to meet the problem on the scale and with the vision necessary.

## One at a time

Mrs Sheila Thorns, the mother of three surviving sextuplets, gave birth to a boy in Birmingham Maternity Hospital yesterday two days after the sextuplets' third birthday.

This change arises from a reshuffling of the work of the divisions of the High Court. The old Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty section was replaced yesterday by the new Family Division. This will deal with all domestic matters, including matrimonial cases and the wardship of children, and is part of a tidying-up operation fore-shadowed by the recent Administration of Justice Act. Wardship previously had been in the purview of the

Chancery Division, and application had to be made directly to it or to the two other courts in the country with equivalent powers—at Manchester and Liverpool. Now that this duty has become part of the Family Division, matrimonial courts throughout England and Wales (every town of any size has one) will have similar powers.

It is unlikely, however, that members of the Society of Parents of Fugitive Children—if it exists—will start queuing at the doors of the courts outside London. The Lord Chancellor's office said yesterday that there is not a large backlog of wardship applications. The reasons are unclear—perhaps some couples and their parents are anticipating

a lower age of consent for marriage; or perhaps there are fewer heiresses to be whisked away.

The change is a small victory for women's lib. Historically, the Chancery Court was responsible for wardship because it dealt—and still does—with cases involving property. Nobody in legal circles was quite bold enough to say yesterday that this meant that the law had treated women as chattels, but the thinking is that daughters, boyfriends, and parents will be treated with more understanding by the Family Division, whose judges will be especially concerned with a whole range of domestic turbulence.

At the first sitting of the new division yesterday, Sir

## Fewer rent homes

By our Planning Correspondent

There are now very nearly 17,000,000 homes in England and Wales of which 51.8 per cent are owner occupied and 28.3 per cent rented from councils or new town corporations, according to the latest Handbook of Statistics published yesterday.

The increase in home ownership and council renting during 1970 was in each case 1 per cent, or approximately the same as in the previous year. The drop in privately rented accommodation was more marked—from 2,690,000 to 2,582,000, or just under 1 per cent. Private renting now takes up a mere 15.2 per cent of the various forms of housing tenure, which compares with 19.8 per cent only five years ago—and shows the effect of the 1965 Rent and 1969 Housing Acts.

The Government's policy to encourage the sale of council and new town homes (where a 20 per cent discount is offered) has yet to appear in statistics. Last year 6,816 council houses were sold, or about 1,700 less than in 1969. The new town total was 551, 47 up on the previous year but 368 less than the peak year of 1966.

Rising building costs and Exchequer subsidies for council housing, coupled with a jump of £18 million in 1969-70 over the previous year. Improvement grants were up by £1,000,000 only.

Slum clearance shows a slight slackening of effort with 67,804 properties demolished or closed and 169,588 people moved compared with 69,233 dwellings and 173,447 people in 1969.

Electric central heating seems to be winning custom in the battle against gas, which had cornered nearly 60 per cent of the public housing market in 1968. The latest figures show gas has dropped to 50.8 per cent and the electricity is up to 30.1 per cent, compared with 20.4 per cent the previous year.

(Handbook of Statistics: Local Government Housing and Planning, Stationery Office, 65p).

## Remands i secrets cas

Two men accused of offences under the Official Secrets Act were yesterday remanded custody at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Kyriacos Costi (29), tailor Upper Tooting Park, Tooting, London, accused of making a note calculated to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. Constantinos Marlanon (31), of Hermitage Road, Tooting, accused of obtaining information in 1963 under the Official Secrets Act, which might directly or indirectly be useful to an enemy.

## Manor get grant

Grants totalling £94, towards the cost of repair of 68 buildings of historical architectural interest, were announced by the Department of the Environment yesterday. The largest amount—£11,100—goes to the fifteenth-century Bradbury Manor at New Abbot, Devon. It is one of the best examples of Tudor domestic architecture in Devon.

The Guild Chapel in the Dev Cross, built in the late 14th century and prominent in the centre of Stratford-upon-Avon, receives £4,500. Burwell windmill in Cambridgeshire, a nineteenth-century tower mill, is to have £23 for restoration.

## Death in protest?

A woman's death from lung cancer yesterday is believed to have been in protest against vivisection. Yesterday was Francis of Assisi Day and a woman, Mrs Olive Parry, 66, was strongly opposed to animals being used for scientific research.

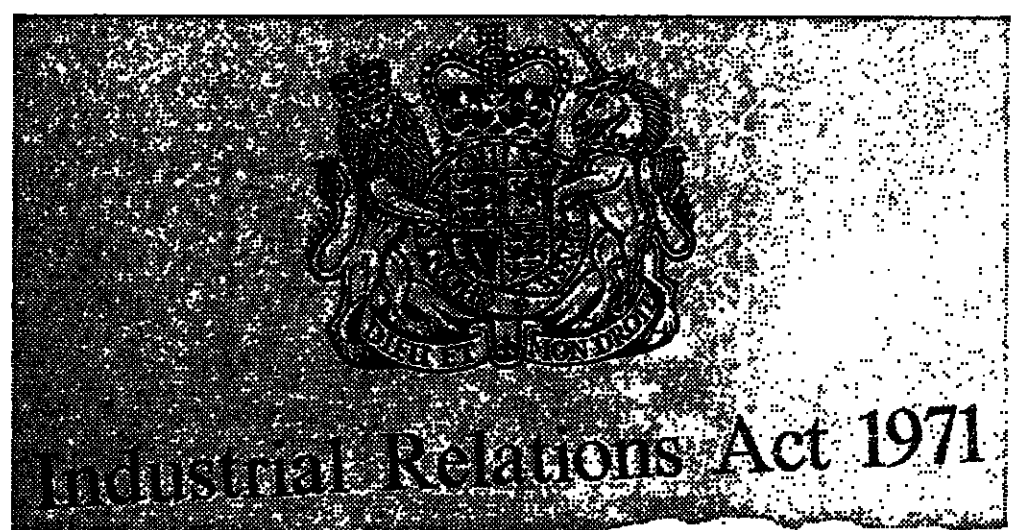
Two men found Mrs Parry, of Ontario Close, Lower Worcester, in St John's Churchyard, Worcester, with a clothing a mass of flames.

## Denise: woman sent for trial

Pauline Margaret Jones (23), who is accused of taking away Denise Weller, aged six months, was yesterday committed to trial at Essex Assizes at Chelmsford. The magistrates at Harlow refused her application for the case to be moved to the Essex Assizes. Jones, of Northumberland Avenue, Hull, is charged with taking away Denise of July 30.

## New editor

Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd yesterday announced that Mr George Argyres will become editor of the "Liverpool Echo" when Mr Kenneth Stamp retires next year.



## Maybe you know about it. But shouldn't you know more?

The Industrial Relations Act became law in August, 1971.

It's the biggest and most important piece of legislation on employer/employee relations for over 60 years. It probably affects you in some way. So how can you find out about it, quickly and easily?

The Act outlined is a 16-page booklet published by the Department of Employment. It's a simplified run-down of what the Act sets out to do, and how it will work in practice. If you need a more detailed summary of the Act, we've also published a Guide to the Industrial Relations Act, which runs to about 90 pages.

And from time to time, we'll be publishing leaflets about specific parts of the Act as they come into operation. The first, on Registration (of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations), is now available.

All three publications are free, and available from any Employment Exchange in Britain. Alternatively, you can send for

The Act outlined (only), using the coupon below.

Send this coupon to PO Box 201, Mitcham, Surrey.

Please send me The Act outlined, the short guide to the Industrial Relations Act.

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(Issued by the Department of Employment)



## Affairs no bar to son's custody

Three love affairs by a young divorced mother—two of them while she was married—should not stop her having custody of her son, aged six, the Court of Appeal decided in London yesterday. Three judges allowed her appeal against a decision by a District Judge that, because of her affairs, the boy should go to live with his father.

The boy has always lived with his mother who is 29. Lord Justice Davies said the parents married in 1962 and in September 1970 the father obtained a divorce because of the mother's adultery. From December 1969 to about the time of the divorce, the mother committed adultery with a second man. Recently she had been associating with a third man, and they intended to marry.

In giving custody to the father, the County Court judge had accepted that Andy was happy, healthy, and well-cared for by his mother. Lord Justice Davies said yesterday: "The most weighty matter in this case is that this boy has lived all his life with his mother. It might work if the judge's order is upheld, but it might not. There is no reason to suppose that anything will go wrong if the boy stays with his mother. In spite of her past indiscretions, which it is to be hoped is now coming to an end."

After referring to a letter by the mother expressing her "bitter regret" for her past conduct, Lord Justice Davies said: "If that indicates some change of heart then perhaps the danger of instability will not be as great as I would decide this case on the principle 'let sleeping dogs lie.' The judge said that the boy might be emotionally upset if moved to his father. I think the judge's order was wrong and the boy ought to stay with his mother."

Lords Justices Cairns and Roskill agreed the mother should keep the boy. But Lord Justice Cairns said that if he tried the case in the first instance he, like the county court judge, would have given the father custody. However, there were weighty arguments on both sides and now with great reluctance he agreed in changing the judge's decision.

### Jet trainer

Hawker Siddeley Aviation has been chosen to build a new jet trainer for the RAF subject to satisfactory negotiations. The RAF will eventually require a new advanced trainer to replace its Gnats and Hunters.

## Union legally tied to registration

The legal advisers of the National Graphical Association have told the union that it has no alternative but to defy the Trade Union Congress and register under the new Industrial Relations Act.

Mr John Bonfield, general secretary, has described this as "a bombshell."

Mr Joe Wade, assistant general secretary, said: "This is a unique position. It seems even a rules revision conference would not solve the problem."

The NGA—angry to stress its opposition to the Act—has explained its position to the TUC. The union's national executive council will meet again before taking a final decision.

The National Union of Bank Employees has already said it will remain registered. Others have doubts on their position but believe present difficulties can be overcome through rules revision conferences.

But, according to two separate legal opinions, this course is not open to the NGA. They say the association would be acting illegally if it sought deregistration. It would require the unanimous decision of every member to change the rules to allow deregistration, which would also involve the loss of tax exemption on income

## Jobless may soar over million mark

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A national survey of more than 2,000 companies suggests that a million unemployed in the New Year might be an underestimate.

The survey, carried out by the organisation Manpower, which supplies personnel, shows that 13.4 per cent of the companies surveyed intend to reduce their labour force now, compared with 7.7 per cent in the previous quarter, and 10.6 per cent in the last quarter of 1970.

The percentage of companies intending to increase their labour force has fallen from 27.4 in the past three months to 22.4 for the quarter just begun. The forecast for the last quarter of 1971 is 26.2.

There is less variation in the percentage of companies intending to maintain a static labour force: 55.7 for the last quarter of this year, 56.5 for the previous quarter, and 57.7 for the last quarter of 1970.

The survey is based on data gathered by Manpower's 44 regional offices. Each of these approached three firms in 29 branches of industry and commerce.

The report says that the vital reason for the decline in the labour force is the reluctance of companies to take on more workers until the firms are certain that any demands from a boost in the economy are not just temporary.

Many organisations were still working below capacity, and initial increases in demand would probably be met by taking

## Plan to protect country parks

By PETER HILDREW

Comprehensive plans for national parks are recommended by the Peak Park Planning Board, in evidence submitted to the National Parks Review Committee under Lord Sandford.

The board says it is convinced of the importance of preparing such plans, which would deal in a systematic way with the development of recreation, conservation, and all investment within national park boundaries.

Reviewing its experience over 20 years in the Peak District, the board points to growing problems in mineral exploitation, water resource

development, new road proposals, and recreational pressures. Although the objectives of national parks are as valid today as in 1949, it says that a radical change in techniques may be needed if policies to cope with the most damaging effect of change are to be devised.

Three types of land use should be defined within the Peak Park, says the board. A few areas of natural importance would be placed in a nature reserve class, where conservation would have priority. Larger areas would be designated as suitable for open-air recreation, but traffic penetration would be discouraged and alternative access arrangements developed, such as the Goyt Valley minibus scheme.

The third type of area would be explicitly developed to cater for the rapidly growing number of visitors out for a drive, with scenic routes, car parks, information services, and nature trails. This would include staging points for cars to areas of outdoor recreation.

The board also wants a review of road functions within the park. All-purpose improvements are becoming unsatisfactory because of traffic conflicts, it says: heavy traffic may be restricted on some minor roads, and if recreational traffic and conservation are to be reconciled, the problems must be anticipated when investment priorities are drawn up. The principle of any new roads, or reservoirs, should be considered at the outset in a national park context, as part of a comprehensive approach to investment.

On finance, the board says that when spread nationally, expenditure on positive action in national parks is "very small indeed"—less than 1p a head a year. But if conservation and recreation planning is to create the conditions in which national park objectives can be realised, rather than just impose controls, more money will be needed. Further funds might be justified, it suggests, from the people of surrounding regions who use the Peak Park who do not make any special contribution.

The board goes on to list evidence of public interest in national parks.

## BR to cut some fares

By our own Reporter

BRITISH RAIL plans almost to halve single fares on most inter-city trains between London and Liverpool and London and Glasgow for passengers who book ahead for fixed dates. The scheme has been developed to try to fill empty second-class seats and will be introduced before the end of the year.

Passengers must apply for the cheap tickets at least a month before the day on which they want to travel. Under the scheme, the fare for the second-class single journey between Liverpool and London will be £2.25, compared with the single ordinary fare of £4.5. Between Euston and Glasgow the fare will be £3.75, compared with £6.60.

Allocation of the low priced tickets on individual trains will vary from day to day and week to week, with more available at the less busy times of the day or of the week. Tickets will be for second-class travel only, and the journey will be covered by the issue of two single tickets (one in each direction).

● The day return fare from Liverpool to London, with certain restrictions according to time and day, is £4.60. Cheap period return, on a monthly basis and similar restrictions, is £6.25.

### Last post

Britain's last post bag catcher—a device for taking mail pouches on and from trains travelling at speed—was used near Penrith, Cumberland, for the last time yesterday.



An Annington portrait of the Duchess of Kent, dressed as Chancellor of Leeds University, which is to be exhibited at the National Portrait Gallery before it finds a permanent place at the university

## A plea for homosexual marriage

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

An appeal for Christian leaders, and all who understand the homosexual situation, to consider sympathetically the idea of homosexual marriage, is made in the Albany Trust's magazine "Man and Society," published today.

Mr Sebastian Helmore, a Roman Catholic teacher, says although homosexual marriage could not exist as an exact parallel to heterosexual marriage, some homosexuals sincerely desired to enter into a binding union.

"Many a homosexual is aware that among his homosexual friends are some who have been able to build lasting unions, and if these are few, then there are many more homosexuals who frequently express the hope of attaining such a relationship," he says.

In outward appearance such unions could well have much of the character of heterosexual marriage. The two would live together and depend on each other to varying extents: "financially, psychologically,

socially, emotionally, and presumably also sexually."

For the partners they were a form of marriage. They were the only form of marriage open to them if they were not to deny the integrity of their whole personality.

"The commitment of such homosexuals to one another is a total one: it is exclusive, it is intended to endure through all difficulties, and they see themselves as one flesh," Mr Helmore says. "Such unions may be compared to common law marriages where a man and a woman are virtually recognised as married, although no formal ceremony has been solemnised by State or Church."

Mr Helmore says as a formal ceremony had not always been regarded as a necessary basis for heterosexual marriage, so homosexuals today contracted similar relationships which appeared worthy of serious consideration. He goes on:

"The odds against the homosexual are much greater than those against the heterosexual contemplating a lasting union. But there will always be some who do not give up hope. For them homosexual marriage is not only an ideal, but also a genuine if remote possibility."

The Albany Trust, whose trustees are the Rev Lord Beaumont, Mr Martin Ezzels, and the Rt Rev John Robinson, was established for research in sexual problems.

## Hain 'wrote of battlefield'

Mr S. C. "Billy" Griffith, secretary of the MCC, said at Bow Street court, London, yesterday that he had received a letter from Mr Peter Hain of the Stop the 70 Tour campaign, saying: "Cricket grounds can become battlefields."

Mr Griffith was giving evidence against Mr Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, who faces five charges of conspiring to disrupt sports events involving South African teams in Britain in 1969 and 1970. The prosecution is a private one, brought by Mr Francis Bension, of Farleigh, Surrey.

A demonstration last March outside an hotel in Leeds was described by Mr Griffith. The demonstration was against the 1970 South African cricket tour, he said, although the Northern Cricket Society's meeting in the hotel had nothing to do with South Africa.

Mr Griffith said he was smuggled out in a borrowed hat, unrecognised by the 70 protesters. He agreed none of the slogan-shouting had been directed against him personally.

Earlier, he told of other demonstrations against the cricket tour, which was eventually cancelled. He said an attempt was made to burn the Warner stand at Lords with jars containing petrol. Mr Griffith said it cost cricket clubs £13,700 to protect their grounds, and a Government grant of £775,000 did not compensate for loss of profits, estimated at £208,000.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday, with Hain released on £100 bail.

# This building is more than new. It's news.

That is, as well as being newly-completed by Wimpey, it is radically different.

The complete block is insulated against every kind of weather and incorporates a heat recovery air conditioning system.

Heat-gains from lights, occupants and machinery are recovered through the light fittings, the air being filtered, cooled or heated, and returned to the offices.

And this revolutionary installation, carried out by Thorn-Benham, means three things... capital costs and running costs, both are less: and greater employee comfort is provided.

This South Western Electricity Board's office building was constructed by the Wimpey Bristol organisation who also co-ordinated the specialist sub-contractors and suppliers.

It is not a lone example. Co-operation between the local Wimpey organisation and the Yorkshire Electricity Board resulted in the recent completion of a similar example of integrated environmental design. Elsewhere Wimpey have been engaged on two further projects under the direction of the North Eastern Electricity Board.

Great national organisations working for the common good—at local level.

Ascombank, the new district headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board.

WIMPEY

## The rich and poor dodgers

While an average of only 96 people a year have been prosecuted for abusing benefits under the Social Security Act of 1966, 113,161 people during the past decade were forced to pay the Exchequer £152,577,038 in taxes which they had tried to evade.

The two figures stand in juxtaposition in a paper published today by Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, for the Child Poverty Action Group to present to the Fisher Committee on benefit abuse.

Mr Meacher, a former university lecturer, believes that the committee, set up by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services, should extend its inquiry to tax avoidance.

"Since less than a third of the £152,577,038 was accounted for by penalties, including interest, the remainder demonstrates the scale of the abuse involved, amounting to an average of some £930 an individual," Mr Meacher writes.

By our Political Staff

He says that the Exchequer now writes off £9,784,000 of lost taxes, as the taxpayer cannot be traced, compared with £3,389,000 in 1959.

He also complains that there are no figures to cover the hundreds of millions lost to the Exchequer in death duties by the setting up of trusts and the discovery of other loopholes. In the last 10 years, only five prosecutions were made and fines of £2,000 levied for avoiding death duties.

"Another device is suggested by the 45 per cent abatement of estate duty secured by agricultural property or woodlands. It is a concession leading to the notorious phenomenon of death-bed purchases in view of the instantaneous tax reduction effect."

He believes that this avoidance is reflected in the fact that the Forestry Commission's census of private woodland in 1965 showed that 2,687,000 acres of land, possibly worth £500

millions was owned privately—a figure more than 50 per cent greater than land in public ownership.

"The official lack of knowledge of the extent of tax avoidance and evasion, the ignorance of the size of the huge sums involved, and the unawareness even how far such mechanisms of abuse are growing are as alarming as they are far-reaching."

Mr Meacher yesterday justified what he had written to the Fisher Committee by saying that the Government should educate the public to put the question of abuse into perspective, instead of pandering to popular prejudice.

"Its failure to do so can only open up the moral and political credibility gap. If we are really serious about one nation, we cannot honestly concentrate our critical gaze exclusively on the relatively minor intrusions of the welfare system, while casting a blind eye on the far more costly abuses of the tax system."

كندا من اجل







Day one

# Struggle goes on until the election, says Callaghan

has brought one of the best harvests ever but such is the absurdity of the Common Agricultural Policy that a bumper harvest is a matter for concern.

"You might think that concern would come down but you would be simple if you believed that. That is exactly what the Common Agricultural Policy is all about."

He said that because agricultural prices were going down the Government had put levies on imports of grain, ensuring more expensive bread. At the moment benefit from this would at least go to the British taxpayer: from 1973 it would be helping the farmers of France.

Why the Labour Party must have a policy on the issue. We cannot flop about over this.

"It is the responsibility and the duty of the Labour Party to come to a conclusion on this issue. I want to ask conference to unite behind the resolution. The executive is quite clear in what it has said. I ask you to support the executive."

He said that the job of the Parliamentary Party on October

time, Mr Heath cannot put it off for ever. This issue is open until we get an election. If Heath signs the Treaty of Rome, knowing that he does not have the backing of the majority of British people, then he must expect the issue to stay open."

Then Mr Callaghan turned to the four points put by M Pompidou to Mr Heath at their meeting in Paris and stated that Labour would not be bound

Labour at Brighton 1971

## Security is stepped up

Fifteen policemen, some with dogs, were on duty outside the conference hall to keep interlopers out. At the doors stewards and uniformed private security guards scrutinised every pass.

Stewards rechecked credentials inside, in the biggest display of security ever seen at a Labour conference.

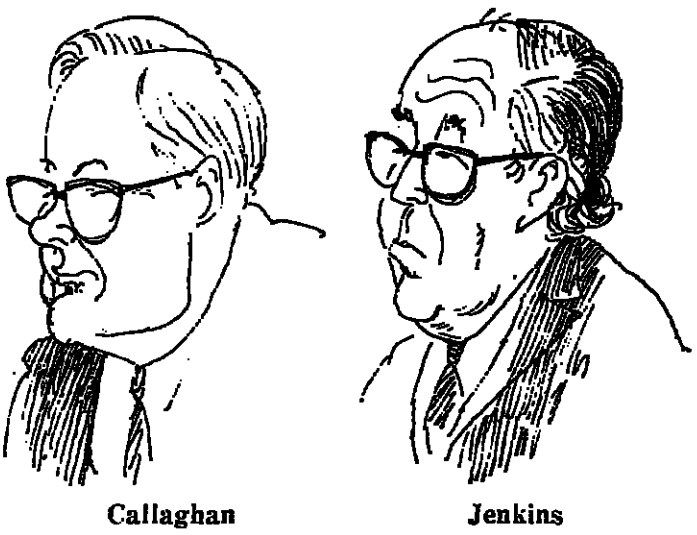
## Woman lobbies conference

A woman aged almost 80 stood with banners and sandwich boards outside the conference hall yesterday to campaign for better pensions.

Mrs Maggie Nelson, a widow of Station Road, Harlesden, London, said: "Eighty I may be, but I'll be sticking it out all day to present the case of old age pensioners to delegates. And what's more I'll be back with all this paraphernalia for the Tories next week."

## Today's agenda

The agenda for today includes: Industrial relations; better deal for the aged; the welfare services; social services in rural areas; and school milk meals.



Callaghan

Jenkins

## Barrier of the 40s

He said that the EEC was a conception of the late 1940s and early 50s, an attempt to link the countries of Europe together to prevent a further war. The basis of economic stability that was originally acceptable for the Market had been shattered by Mr Nixon. The EEC was under very great pressure and new institutions would have to be devised.

"The world is going to be so different. If the worst happens and the world becomes isolationist, can we really protect ourselves by cowering behind the wall of Europe?"

There isn't any shelter in the EEC. The future for people trying to raise their standard of life is not in regional protective barriers but in internationalism. We must speak up for internationalism, for true world trade. We can do it."

## Change not easy

"No, no, no. It would never have been possible for us to accept those conditions and it will not be easy to change those terms from within. Have you forgotten the humiliating questions put by Pompidou to Heath? 'Do you accept the Common Agricultural Policy?' 'Yes. Do you accept that this can be changed only with the consent of all the members?' 'Yes. I say it can only be changed from without, by countries outside that will not put up with it.'"

Mr Callaghan recalled that Mr Heath had stated no British Government could take this country into the Common Market against the wishes of the people. "Does he believe that any tests of public opinion show that the British people are in favour of the Common Market? As I see it, now the propaganda is petering out, there is a wane in enthusiasm for it. If Heath does not believe this let him find out. That is

28 was to turn the Tories out of office, so that there was a maximum vote on that day. The National Executive considers we should join hands on this issue and walk together. There has been less acrimony over the Common Market question than on any issue I can recall. We have been treading on eggshells. "If we lose on October 28 it will not be the end. There must be a general election some-

## Hard-faced men

Mr Jack Brooks (Cardiff South-East) said there had been appeals for tolerance, but he hoped that there would be "consequences" for any MP who voted for the Conservative Government—the "most hard-faced bunch of freebooters since the coupon men of 1918."

Mr John Mendelson, MP for Penistone, said many members in the Labour movement had long been opposed to the Common Market, because of the way it could hamper the development of socialism in Britain and because of the dangers of a joint European nuclear force.

The Labour movement faced a difficult political situation—the Conservative Cabinet hoped to involve Labour in the consequences of its negotiations. They wanted to escape from the responsibilities of the consequences of entry, so that at the next election they would be able to point to the support they received from Labour. "I want to say to any Labour MP who is intending to go into the Conservative Government's lobby—you are voting to keep a Tory Government in power."

Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said his union was supporting the National Executive's motion. In doing so he wanted to reject the assertion made by some pro-Market supporters that anti-Common Market men were denying their internationalist and Socialist principles.

He was against entry because he regarded it as an attempt "to embrace a scheme for the creation of a capitalist super-State."

At the end of the Market debate Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, issued a firm warning to Europe that a Labour Government will reserve the right to renegotiate the terms on which he virtually admitted, Britain will enter the Common Market.

Most of his speech was an appeal to the party to present a united front to defeat the Government in the Common Market debate on October 28, but he also reserved Labour's position on what it would do on returning to office, to a country already a member of the EEC.

He said Labour would re-open the question of the Common Agricultural Policy. The party intended to renegotiate the right to buy food from the cheapest sources. It would renegotiate the burden of the heavy contribution and it would renege on the economic prosperity of the regions.

One of the tragedies for British socialism was that history was going to be made again without it. The EEC would widen and develop, but it appeared that British Socialists wished it to happen without them. They were out of step with the wishes of Socialist colleagues and trade unions on the Continent.

He was loudly booed when he said that the credibility of the party was gravely damaged by the "changes and switches" over Europe. He appealed for at least some future leadership and a recognition that an integrated Western Europe was absolutely essential. Growth and the creation of job opportunities in the technological age demanded a much larger domestic market than Britain could provide.

Amid more boos, he asked the conference to support British membership "afterwards," whatever was decided that day.

Eddie Milne, MP (USDAW) claimed that for Labour ever to have supported entry was an error of judgment and contrary to the attitudes taken by the movement since EEC started. The Social Democratic forces of the world at present were outside Europe.

## Change of heart

Mr Callaghan opened his winding-up speech by saying he detected a change of heart in the speeches in favour of entry. "They say the terms might not be all that are desired. They say the terms are not right. There is a larger emphasis on the constitutional and parliamentary position, over the control of the coal and steel industry."

Mr Callaghan said that the Common Market was of greater benefit to capitalism than to Labour.

"Capitalism is free to move around the globe. Man has only his labour to sell, tied to his home, his children. It is much more difficult for him to be mobile than for capital. Some industries will certainly gain by entry, but what of the industries that are going to lose? What if you add to the industries that are going to lose the loss of preferences to the Commonwealth? The balance sheet then looks very different."

Mr Callaghan asked what the overall result would be for British industry and the consumer. "No one can deny that prices are going to go up considerably. The Government is going to be caught out badly by its calculation based on the very bad 1970 harvest. These figures are already out of date. This year



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Lord George Brown, present "ex-officio" and seated in the body of the hall—has arrived with his wife Sophie. Picture: Peter Johns

most certainly as acceptable only in return for the corresponding advantages of entry. The executive, he said, was ported by the thinking it could get a short-term political advantage by way of the Socialists.

There was a "natural tension" when a party took office, to join an "actionary block" and to be desperate to get back, but to force a general election before the necessary period was over would be to attack too much might be some.

Mr Barnes was greeted with the not unusual circumstances. "I say the terms are wrong secondly by they are really as good as we have. I would have got? I say we don't, saying: 'We're not going to increase the in the party in back power.'"

## Rich men's club

Of his constituents, two to one support the EEC. He said he accepted the terms Mr Harry Urwin (Transport) said that I do believe in terms of purchasing power. Leaders who were in the 25 per cent worse off than Britain, and that West offered them "army and Italy were 25 per cent worse off and 55 per cent worse off Europe respectively. Unemployment had risen up by 40 per cent in the last 18 months.

Professor Richard Scorer could best be described as a warning against the effects on the environment of increasing economic growth by means of "rich men's clubs." The rich countries are causing more pollution and the destruction of the environment. "It would be tolerable if every country in the world were doing the same things. He did not believe that the standards of living in the world could be raised simply by following the North American pattern.

The conference, Western Europe. Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for a Labour constituency, described as "a very relevant claim" that the for more of the world which a Labour Government would have to accept. The Labour Government had said that before the entry of Rome was signed a in the general report would be made to the annual conference, and what was the decision of the conference.

Mrs Jill Smith of Hitchin called on all opponents of the common market to unite to give a large and vital majority to the National Executive's resolution. She called for much tighter control of MPs by their constituents. "Perhaps we are being too polite than democratic to invite MPs to vote against," she said. "We should demand more than that of them."

Mrs Muriel Turner, assistant general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, attacked the "myth" which she said was being spread about the entry into the market would "by some kind of alchemy bring us nearer socialism." The voting pattern of Western European countries showed that the majority of their Governments were Conservative and that the overall percentage vote of Social Democratic parties was a very small minority.

Mr Gordon Oakes, the recently-elected MP for Wiltshire, said it had been a common market by-election because his constituents realised the Conservatives had dismissed the regions from their plans.

## Your own two feet

But Mr Oakes suggested that EEC membership was inevitable by saying "we need and must have special provisions to help the regions. Under the Tories it will be 'stand on your own two feet' for each region."

Mr Bert Hazel, of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, said European farm workers did not think the Common Market was working. "They would much prefer the system of subsidies we had in Britain until the Tories started dismantling it last year," he said.

British agricultural workers' wages were low by our standards, but were at least better than most countries of the Six. Mr Laurie Pavitt, MP for Wiltshire, said entry into the Common Market under a Tory Government would be an absolute disaster for the National Health Service. All Common Market countries relied on the "clawback" principle for financing their health services, he said. France had the highest rate of contributions in Europe. Patients in Belgium recovered only three-quarters of the cost of treatment. Italy worked through a number of separate funds. There had been a number of directives from Brussels which

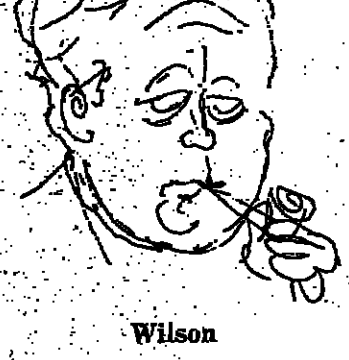
would profoundly affect the manpower situation and damage professional standards. He gave a warning that entry into the market under a Conservative Government would encourage the power of the purse to jump the queue. It would return medicine and health to the market place.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr Charles Coyne (Guildford CLP) complained, on a point of order, that there had been only one speech from pro-Market speakers in opposition to the executive's motion. He asked the chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, whether it would be possible to ensure that both points of view were heard.

Mr Mikardo said he recalled at least two speeches from pro-Market speakers and said that this represented a "100 per cent error" on the part of the speaker.

Mr Alec Donnet (NUGMW) said that his union supported entry. It was just as ludicrous to suggest that in doing so it supported the Conservative Party as to charge the opponents of entry with assisting Enoch Powell.

Lord George Brown introduced himself on the rostrum as "ex-Belper and ex-officio." He said that parts of the debate had depressed him. Anyone, he said, could selectively present distorted figures to prove any-



Wilson

thing. Many of the figures produced in the debate had been demolished two or three years ago when the Cabinet had decided to recommend an application. "I don't think it advances the issue to talk about the health service here and ignore the developments going on among the Common Market countries. I don't think it advances the issue when we talk, as somebody did, about regional problems and ignore the countries in EEC are doing."

"I don't think it advances the argument when we ask whether we want to get rid of the Tories. Of course we do, and they are themselves doing a pretty good job of it."

## Out of step

Lord George Brown said he would guess that 10 years from now if Britain became a member, it would be healthier for this country and advantageous for Europe and the whole world. He did not know of any economic or political problems in the world which would be easier to solve if Britain was outside the community. "I wish I could say that I said that in 1967, but Mr Callaghan did say 'I still believe he was right.'"

One of the tragedies for British socialism was that history was going to be made again without it. The EEC would widen and develop, but it appeared that British Socialists wished it to happen without them. They were out of step with the wishes of Socialist colleagues and trade unions on the Continent.

He was loudly booed when he said that the credibility of the party was gravely damaged by

## Guardian pamphlet

THE GUARDIAN reports of the Labour Party Conference and leading articles will be reprinted as a pamphlet. This will be available at the end of next week (price 25p post free) from the Circulation Manager, Room 24, 184 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2ER; or from the trade counters at 184 Deansgate, Manchester; or 193 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1.

The Guardian pamphlet on the 1971 TUC is now available price 25p.



## WELDING A WRITERS' UN

Leslie Caplan reports  
on the moves to  
bring Russia and  
China into PEN

AS ALL THE world knows, writing is a year-round lonely occupation. Faced with an instant audience of 500 of their own species, it was a heady brew. Perhaps also they were agog at a country where writers live tax-free — John Arden, J. P. Donleavy, Wolf Mankowitz, Alun Owen, Len Deighton basking in the enjoyment of all the money their writing can earn. They turned on, they reminisced, they speculated, witicism, justifications and anecdotes were thick on the ground. In the sunshine of Dun Laoghaire (pronounced Dun Leary), a quiet resort overlooking Dublin Bay, the Jubilee 38th International PEN Congress was very much at home.

James Joyce's Martello Tower, just along the shore, was closed and padlocked. Thundered the "Irish Independent." "There was no apology to the delegates from 40 countries that the Tower was out-of-bounds to them because the few paltry pounds necessary for its proper maintenance as a museum could not be found." Within hours came the announcement it would open after all, and Ichiro Ando, the Japanese translator of "Ulysses," could realise a lifetime's ambition, to look out from the Tower on "the snot-green sea."

Alec ("my brother and I divided the world between us") Waugh was his own pukka self. "If a writer's not a rebel at 20 he's unlikely, at 45, to say anything a contemporary will want to read. We should welcome not deplore the intolerance and intransigence of the young." At 73, he should know. "All this pother about protecting them from obscenity. At 15 one is excited by anything—what else, when you have an erection most of day?"

Rebecca West, a founder member who attended the inaugural dinner in London in 1921, spoke up with all the authority of her 78 years for the cause of Women's Lib—in a curiously anti-permissive way. "Promiscuity turns a lot of women into unpaid whores. Mar-

ried men having affairs with their secretaries— isn't it like Marx's thing about exploitation of working-class women by middle-class men. And what is alimony, usually, but back pay?" As for Lord Longford, she wondered what was the motive for all the campaign against him. "Aren't they saying he's no right not to like it?"

Amy Dawson Scott, the founder of PEN just 50 years ago, thought if writing got into high places they might solve human problems. She talked Galsworthy round and he became the first International President. Probably his day, and that of his successor, H. G. Wells (who of course wanted to create an elite, the Samurai) were the high point of one kind of PEN. The days of glory when the writer carried weight, and eccentricity was a cover for all human folly. "Literary men should never associate with one another," Shaw protested, not only because of their differences and envies, but because their minds inbred and produce abortions." He joined anyway.

Certainly today, there aren't so many younger writers in it. They don't want to be institutionalised. At the London Centre's social functions, you're more likely to meet non-writers than those really hard at work. But many do tend to get involved in middle age. With the security of several published works behind them, they start to think in terms of a profession, an international scene, the friendships and contacts that only a Congress, properly organised, can offer.

More important, PEN stands up for the writer in trouble across the ideological frontiers. Graham Greene came over from Paris to speak at Friends House on the Greek and Russian situation for PEN's Writers in Prison Committee (whose members include Arthur Miller and Rosamund Lehmann).

It's here, of course, the dilemma of PEN, of its whole future direction, is evident. David Carver, its devoted

General Secretary for the past 20 years, has to steer between Scylla and Charybdis. The vigour with which professional anti-communists and their opposites both try to use PEN as a platform is proof in a way of its value. With centres in 60 countries and still growing, it's obvious that PEN is changing its character, and the political side, for good or for ill, is becoming more important. Membership includes Taiwan, the Philippines, Korea, and other countries where liberalism is a dirty word. At the Congress last year in Seoul, Kathleen Nott was asked if she was troubled about infiltration of North Korea into South Korea. "No," she replied, "but I'm troubled the question came up."

There are centres in the East European countries, but not in Russia. The Russians sent Observers to Dublin. After talking at length with Nikolai Fedorenko (formerly Russian Ambassador to the UN), and delegates from several East European countries, I've no doubt whatever the Russians want to come in. Provided, as they say, "the terms are right." Whether the "right" terms are obtainable—for either side—is a moot question. There are several points at issue.

Whereas the East Europeans would probably prefer to leave the Charter as it stands, not to risk "upsetting the apple-cart," for the Russians it's tied up with dogma. How can they, as Marxists, "pledge themselves to do their utmost to dispel class hatred?" As they see it, the Charter was written 50 years ago, and doesn't take into account changes brought about by the Revolution and the Second World War. But they're so far reluctant to spell out the changes they want. They're also sensitive to the equating of complaints about restrictions on writers' freedom in Fascist countries (Greece, Spain) with what they do. "If the progressive forces had not won the war against fascism, it is doubtful if we'd be meeting here and having this talk." Even more, they're

bothered about what I'd call the Nationality Question.

There are PEN Centres for Estonia and Latvia, as well as PEN in exile. Should these historical anachronisms now be jettisoned in favour of centres from within what is now the USSR? Is there a fair comparison with the seat at the UN being held by Taiwan? This also raises another problem. Would Russian entry swamp the organisation? Actually they have 76 nationalities, though probably they'd be satisfied with a membership of 16. But even this number would be vastly greater than any other country (France somehow has two, and Switzerland not unnaturally three).

The Yugoslav delegate Bogdan Pogacnik told me the question of Chinese membership was probably also imminent—especially if China comes into the UN. So there's an element of competition—if one enters, the other will too. He thought there was a comparison with the UN. "The need for freedom is absolute, but everywhere freedom is only relative; no country honours a hundred per cent the UN Declaration on Human Rights. Anyway how can a country that produces such important writers as Pasternak and Solzhenitsyn remain unrepresented, without loss of self-respect for both sides?"

HEINZ KAMNITZER, the East German historian who assisted Brecht, told me he was frankly against extending the political work of PEN, which was "best left to Amnesty International." He thinks with PEN's new-elected International President, Heinrich Böll, the West German novelist, there's a better chance of understanding with East Germany and beyond. This is a matter of wheels within wheels, which I discussed with Böll.

"The Russian interest in coming in is part of the general rapprochement, of the hoped-for European Security Conference. Just as Brandt's overtures to East Germany, the question of East German recognition, and the Berlin

Agreement, are part of the US-Russian understanding, and subject to it. And perhaps the Russians are feeling a bit awkward not to be in." Would he welcome it? "My books are popular in Russia, but I wrote a long article in 'Der Spiegel' about Czechoslovakia, and reviewed the works of Solzhenitsyn. So they know where I stand. I'd certainly talk frankly to them about censorship and the writer's position."

Böll is particularly concerned about mutual blackmail. "Each side says, you don't interfere, I don't interfere. East and West were quite content with the way it worked out in Czechoslovakia, because the Czech model could have become dangerous for the West too. PEN shouldn't go along with such East-West convenience."

To campaign openly and rely on public opinion to influence governments, or to work quietly behind the scenes—the question which is more effective deeply divides PEN members, with liberal-minded writers from Eastern Europe predictably favouring the latter course. One can see their dilemma. The heart is not always with the head. As one of them said, "It's no pleasure taking the hard road to socialism." And no doubt there are people in the Soviet Writers' Union who feel they have to control their own members for fear they'll lose what privileges they have by action from above.

If PEN really is going to become a writers' UN, including Russia and China, it's going to open up the ideological frontiers in quite a new way. This is inevitable. However closely screened the first representatives, sooner or later the radicals will slip through the net—or the others will acquire a left about them. There's nothing like drinks at the bar to turn writers on, as everyone at Dublin clearly saw. "Breandan Behan's works are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union too," said Fedorenko. And Behan was the best drinking companion a writer ever had.

## review

### MANCHESTER

Gerald Larner

### The Halle

IT IS STRANGE that the first work conducted by James Loughran at the beginning of his first Manchester season with the Halle Orchestra should be an overture by Leonard Bernstein, who, as a composer, scarcely counts. We could, after all, have had the real thing, Stravinsky or Chabrier, instead of the Bernstein imitations. But, anyway, it was pleasing to hear such a spruce performance of the "Candide" Overture in the Free Trade Hall on Sunday night. The barren stretches of Copland's "Quiet City" also gave one time to reflect—while admiring the trumpet and cor anglais solos, of course—that the reason for the all-American first half music be that having engaged Clive Lythgoe for the Gershwin Piano Concerto, it would be logical to put him in congenial company.

Actually, the Gershwin concerto is a better work than either of the Bernstein or Copland pieces. It is over-ambitious in the first movement, perhaps, but the Andante is a beauty. How well the Halle wind played in that slow movement, clarinets gliding like amber, nicely sentimental trumpet, cool flute. Mr Lythgoe, the expert in this music, played with marvellous style, cheap glitter where appropriate, but no exaggeration, and always with a fine ear for blend of piano and orchestral colours.

The other work was Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony in a splendid performance. It would be wrong to minimise the part played by the Halle Orchestra, since they were playing with more warmth and enthusiasm than I have heard them give for a long time. There was no evidence of boredom, no unwilling obedience, nor even artificially contrived excitement—only, it seemed, a keen sense of participation and involvement in the music as Mr Loughran presented it.

### ROYAL COURT

Michael Billington

### Alexander Buzo

"DREADFUL VULGAR PLACE," said Wilde's Duchess of Berwick when anyone mentioned Australia; and that, in essence, seems to be the attitude of Alexander Buzo in this lively but uneven social satire, "The Front Room Boys." Even though Mr Buzo lacks the ruthlessness to really twist the knife in the wound he at least paints a pretty bleak picture of the Antipodean preoccupation with status and self-advancement.

His method is to take an office as a microcosm of Australian life. In 13 scenes, each representing a different month, he shows in operation the weary pseudo-matryoshka, the delight in unimaginative routine, the crawling obedience towards authority and the instinctive regard for tradition that he clearly thinks make up the national character. It is a world in which the first rule is "don't annoy your boss," in which rubbish is poured on student demonstrators who have the temerity to attack the system and in which the cardinal sin is to make fun of either the Royal Family or Australian military glory.

The trouble with the play is that Mr Buzo seems uncertain whether to go for expressionist satire (on the lines of "The Adding Machine") or the exploration of individual psychology. The most telling scenes, in fact, are

those that wordlessly depict the dehumanising ritual of office routine; but the characters seem to be poised halfway between illustrative stereotypes and genuine flesh and blood beings with a will and purpose of their own. Nevertheless Mr Buzo gives a vivid impression of creatures trapped in a cyclical rat race and also shows a definite flair for comic detail: there is, for instance, the micro-skirted secretary who periodically tours the office with a multiple collecting box covering every contingency from weddings and anniversaries to the repair of the boss's surf-board.

### OPEN SPACE

Nicholas de Jongh

### Peter Handke

PETER HANDKE is young and German. He is known in this country for "offending the audience" which does no such thing. "My foot, my tutor" will not consolidate his reputation here. It consists of a one-hour mime which is so resonantly opaque that you may envisage it in any terms you wish: this could be its beauty. Mr Handke describes a relationship between a farmer (power) and a dim-witted young farm labourer (power object). That relationship is seen in a series of encounters which flash into darkness at the point when it seems that a point of crisis has been reached and a resolution is demanded.

Each scene is a ritual, almost of power and menace in competition with innocence. It is a pattern which repeats from the initial point when the boy spits out his apple in terror to the point when he resumes his worried games with the masked farmer. Here Handke inhabits the territory of the bizarre and the work acquires an edge of expectation and bewilderment. It hitherto lacked: a chase round the table, the boy's wild tearing-down of the leaves of a calendar, a sequence in which the couple stand ever higher on chairs and table. But the prime manifestation is the boy's unhesitating abasement—collecting the man's nail clippings, watching for signs of anger, making food, an explicable bond.

In Germany it may have been seen as an allegory in which the worker thrashes at the feet of the coarse devil, capitalism. But I doubt whether the enigmatic quality merits either political or emotional significance. It is a threat, a near sexual relationship in which all the imaginative efforts have to be made by the audience. Use your capacity for blatant convolution, presented here naked and unashamed.

### LIVERPOOL

Gerald Larner

### LPO/Groves

THE ROYAL Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra was in Bolton on Friday and home again in the Philharmonic Hall on Saturday. Charles Groves has probably more or less the same programme in the two places. There was no Haydn to contribute to the Bolton Festival theme but there was some (naturalised) British music in catol shr cm mf c f cmfwp—vbk the form of Matyas Seiber's "Pastorale and Burlesque" for flute and strings, together with Svorák's Third Symphony in E flat and a Brahms concerto. In Bolton the Brahms was the Violin Concerto; in Liverpool it was the First Piano Concerto.

Piano Concerto was an extraordinary no position to say, but the performance. What happened in Bolton I am in experience. The playing of Leonidas Lipovetsky, a pianist from Montevideo, was extremely inaccurate and so wayward in interpretation that Mr Groves was not always able to make the soloist in his own terms and in his own time. And yet, between the large-scale blunders, there were moments of poetry, hints of more than ordinary sensitivity and stylistic insight; suggestions that there is more in Mr Lipovetsky than meets the ear. Fortunately for those who crave instrumental brilliance in a concert programme, Atarah Ben-Tovim was able to supply it in the resourcefully written second of Seiber's "Pastorale and Burlesque." The first part is more a stylistic than agility test and this found the flautist rather too deliberate, perhaps a little slow in tempo, though her phrasing was always shapely and the sound attractive.

## Berger's bet on freedom

Theo Richmond  
reports on  
John Berger's  
move from  
Marxist art criticism  
into writing  
books

IF YOUR WORD association response the name John Berger is "art critic," you straightaway provide one of the reasons why he left Britain 10 years ago to live on the Continent. "I wanted to change my role, to write imaginative works of one kind or another. I found that nervous energy was being spent trying to escape from role-placing. From early childhood on I've been curiously at odds with the categories by which things are sorted out, judged, assessed in England. I felt like rolled out pastry on which shapes were being pressed; there was a lot left over which wasn't being used."

If, thirteen years after he gave up the critic's role, we still foist on him the critic's tag, this could be viewed another way: as a tribute to the lasting impact he made during his ten-year stint as art man of the "New Statesman." Sometimes the Marxist stance produced its own predictability of attitude, blind spots, simplistic explanations. Sometimes the reaction against art pour l'art made him swing too far the other, more committed way. But even if you couldn't join him along the classic dialectical path, you sensed the concern, precision and intellectual strength of his commentary. You were made to share some of his feeling of revulsion at the spectacle of art treated as a commodity, a performer in the auction circus with the mass media in attendance cheering not the artist but the new going rate for a square inch of Rubens or Rembrandt. Berger, unlike some art critics, was never a blurb writer for the dealers. As engaged as they come, art for him as a significance "only in so far as it offers an alternative to what is, an alternative which expresses the potential freedom of man in all his experience." Where, above all, he surpassed other critics of his day was in his ability to identify himself with artists of all periods, to relate them to their time, to get inside their creative skin and see what made them tick.

It was this very ability, highly imaginative, which finally led to his rejection of the critic's rôle. "In my opinion criticism should be an occasional activity. I don't believe that it is a profession. I believe that as soon as a critic becomes a professional, he has probably lost or less the same kind of incisiveness for criticism. Why do I think that? Because the critic is all the time—or should be—projecting his imagination into the works of other people, not only into their works but into how those works insert themselves into the moment of history in which they were created or in which the spectator is looking at them. Now what really finally happens is that the imagination becomes exhausted or it revolts. If it becomes exhausted the critic becomes just a regular hack. If it revolts this is the moment when that period of occasional criticism ceases. This is certainly what happened to me. My imagination revolted and I listened to its demands."

The demands have been met, and the result is a series of books, including three novels. His interest in art has not been abandoned. It never could be. He says the whole way in which his imagination works was formed by the experience of the visual arts, which takes in an earlier period in his life as art student, painter and teacher. We talked while he was in London making four programmes for BBC2 called "Ways of Seeing." "They attempt to question the way we see, and more specifically the way we see visual images, which includes painting of course." The key word is question. It is a word that constantly crops up in his conversation and writing. Not to question is to accept, and to

him this is untenable because he believes nothing is so perfect that it cannot be improved.

Central to all his questioning is a loathing of bourgeois capitalist society, from which he feels deeply alienated, and a desire for something better to replace it. Only revolutionary change, he believes, will do it. The fact that he was born in 1926 helps explain why, in his search for an alternative society, he employs reason rather than Rupert: a new world he may want but his meticulous manners certainly smack of the old. The personality is warm and likeable.

For a serious Marxist intellectual and theorist the pragmatic climate of Britain cannot be ideal. He says he feels more at home in, say, Paris than London where he was born. He thinks his type of mind and imagination are perhaps more Central European than anything else. In one of his books he refers to the "direct and devious ways" in which the struggle against imperialism may be pursued. Berger strikes one as quite the opposite to devious. What does he have in mind? "It seems to me that the culture, the values, the morality of capitalist or of Soviet imperialism have to be continually questioned and undermined from within. There are many ways in which this can be done."

By the development of political consciousness of people at large. Or by political struggle. Or by theoretical and philosophical questioning. I feel the latter is one of my contributions. Intellectuals of the Left who do all their fighting from their desks recently came in for a critical blasting from Sartre. Did Berger ever feel he ought to be fighting the good fight in a more direct way, possibly at greater risk to himself? "Yes. Of course. It is a question which I suppose I ask myself every day. It is a question that has preoccupied me for years and enormously preoccupies me now that I've finished a book and have to decide what I shall do in the next five years or so. I don't know the answer. I don't think the element of risk very much comes into it. I have no idea

how I would behave under conditions of risk to my own life, whether I would be sufficiently courageous or not. The real dilemma is how to make the maximum use of one's energies and one's abilities and one's time. In character, I suppose I am in some respects inclined to romanticism. At the same time I see very much the dangers of romanticism in this kind of personal decision we're talking about, exemplified—heroically if you like—by Debra. I mean in the end he didn't contribute very much by that direct action. And why? Because at that stage he was not really equipped to carry out the mission that he wanted to carry out."

Berger's home now is in Geneva. His Franco-Russian wife works as a translator of books. Their style of living is modest and he says Geneva is not as bland as it sounds. Even so, enjoying three meals a day and some of the benefits of a society he despises doesn't he ever feel a twinge of betrayal? "Yes. Sometimes part of being troubled by the question we've just discussed presents itself feebly as guilt."

Could his espousal of Marxism, which he dates back to when he was about fifteen, be a form of revolt against his own comfortable middle-class family background? We sat in silence for a long time while he thought about it. No, he said finally, he didn't think so. His background was middle-class certainly. He went to a public school—St Edward's in Oxford—and father was in accountancy. But no, merely to revolt against a middle-class background struck him as a somewhat self-indulgent activity.

As an opponent of labels, categories, divisions of any kind, Berger refuses to assign his books to generic pigeon holes. The works on Picasso and the Soviet sculptor Zvezdny, his documentary portrait of a country doctor, life—"A Fortunate Man"—and his novels, "A Painter of Our Time," "The Foot of Clive" and "Corker's Freedom" . . . he prefers just one heading for them all—imaginative writing. The non-fictional books are by

Picture of John Berger  
by Jean Mohr



any standards outstanding. As yet his novels have won him no special acclaim. He says he tried to experiment with new techniques in each of them, although he wouldn't wish to overstate their originality. In any case, they were a preparation for his latest and in his view most important novel which is to be published next spring by Weidenfeld's. It is called simply—"G." He began making notes for it seven years ago. It took him five years to write. G. is the central character of the book and remains an initial throughout, like Kafka's K. "It is about Don Juan or a Don Juan. Why Don Juan? Because fundamentally the book is about the nature of freedom. Now I believe that in sexual experience there is, however briefly, an experience of freedom. And perhaps it is the experience of freedom which more people have touched than any other. If we are concerned with freedom in all its forms this is perhaps a starting point."

The narrative of the book is intercut with speculative essays, and also with accounts of Berger writing the book—"though not to the confessional degree of a Mailer." The story is set in the period just before the First World War, the last time in history, he believes, when Western society provided the necessary preconditions for the existence of a Don Juan. "But in going to the past one must always retain a consciousness and sense of connection with the present; and in this sense it is not a historical novel."

He says his own assessment of what he has achieved with the book is pretty firm and that in this respect he doesn't care a damn about the critics. "At the same time I'm very much aware that, contrary to what most people think, works of imagination are not timeless even when they endure for a certain time. There is an interaction between the writer and his work; but there has to be also a social interaction with the reader, and this is not something which continues indefinitely. There is a natural period when a work has its first life. After that it may have a second life but it is never the same thing."

In being free to write what he wants, how he wants, Berger regards himself as "fantastically fortunate and privileged." He could be regarded as fortunate too in having an ideology that holds out hope, especially at a time when for some of us the only possible aim is pessimism. The Soviet Union's failure to be an acceptable alternative model to capitalism he accepts as a tragedy. He is not a member of the Communist Party. His book on Zvezdny condemns Soviet official art, its academic sterility and outlawing of the non-conformist. But he "cannot accept a passive role of just wringing one's hands over the tragedy, and writing off the revolutionary attempt. It means we have to re-think, we have to re-understand the enormously complex historical explanations for this tragedy."

Doesn't he feel though that the revolution always will be betrayed? In reply Berger postulates the necessity for a wager. One that may be more acceptable to the non-believer than Pascal's. "It seems to me one has to take an attitude of wagering on the possibility that what we aspire to is possible. But like every wager it is the act actually of gambling which is what is important, and it is only that which makes it possible to go on in good faith with oneself, to go on living."

Berger's wager pays off in his own lifetime and the Just Society is established here on earth, who, I wonder, will be the first to start questioning it?

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# FASHION GUARDIAN

مركز من النجف

## Gnomeless in Zurich

by Alison Adburgham

pictures by Frank Martin

IN A FIVE DAY visit to Zurich, I did not see a single gnome. Of course I was not looking at the economy. I was looking at fashions and fabrics and shops, at embroideries, linens and furnishings. In the countryside surrounding Zurich I was looking out of office and workshop windows at mountain views that must make it difficult for people to keep their noses to their desks.

In Zurich itself, the showrooms of Schlossberg textiles had a long landscape window veiled with nylon. I felt compelled to draw back a curtain and there was the lake, with a little pleasure steamer—a nostalgic sight—arriving at the jetty.

In another Zurich office my attention was invited to production cost graphs—the nearest I got to gnomeland. The wages graph was climbing as steeply as a mountaineer's route up the Matterhorn, the cause of the alarming escalation being caused by shortage of labour. In textile firms, 80 to 90 per cent of the labour force is likely to be foreign: mainly Italians, Portuguese, and Turks. This in a country roughly a seventh the size of the United Kingdom, with the second highest standard of living in Europe.

The Government has put a complete freeze upon immigration, which has put existing workers at a premium. The tip of the wages Matterhorn is in sight, and the sky's the limit. Now is the time surely, not later, to buy Swiss.

In fashions, the Swiss are connoisseurs rather than creators. They pick out from current trends, stemming from Paris, those elements that are likely to prove long-stayers. English shopkeepers buy Swiss clothes for those of their customers who want really good-looking, quality clothes that will not go out of fashion quickly. It is the same with Bally shoes—not trend setters, but always good looking within the main trend of fashion. Where the Swiss are inspirationally creative is in fabrics.

The famous silks of Abraham of Zurich are always exciting; and right back in the early 1930s, Handshin and Romus were the pioneers of double jersey knitted on circular machines—a method which is totally outdated but which is making jersey as firm as woven cloth. Now jersey is the great fabric for modern men and women. Fine Swiss cottons and printed voiles have always been a speciality, and the vogue for men to wear pretty shirts has given the industry a tremendous fillip. The embroidered and guipure lace dress fabrics of St Gall, notably those of Mettler, Jakob Schlaepfer, and Forster Willi, have no rivals—such fabrics are simply not made elsewhere in the world. They can cost up to £50 a yard.

For traditional embroideries, lace insertions and trimmings St Gall has been famous since the nineteenth century. As far back as 1819 St Gall traded with America, and across Europe from France to Russia. Regular weekly couriers operated between St Gall and Lyons and Nuremberg. By the turn of the century a direct railway linked St Gall to Paris. Bischoff, who specialises in supplying embroidery and lace to makers of lingerie, now exports 90 per cent of their production, with England top of their list and Marks & Spencer the biggest individual customer. A Bischoff man works closely with Marks & Spencer all the time—if they have a problem, in an hour we are there.

Fischbacher of St Gall originated the idea of a "cut-length" curtain service and deliver orders anywhere in Europe within a week. They were also first to do made-to-measure curtains; these they deliver in ten days. In London their Fisba curtain range can be seen at Heal's and this brings us to a happening at Heal's which starts today—a five-week special display of all things Swiss in all departments—one might call it a customers' Swiss-in.

Actually they are calling it "Heal's Discover Switzerland" rather surprisingly, since Switzerland must be one of the most discovered countries in the world. But Heal's say people do not think of Switzerland as an industrial country just chocolate and cheese, watches and cuckoo clocks. Their discovery is that in modern furniture, furnishings and household equipment, anything the Scandinavians do the Swiss can do also—in many cases better. Also, no more expensively, and always more efficiently.

Heal's consider that some of the best upholstered leather furniture in the world comes from De Sede of Klingnau, using Scottish leathers. Stride's "King" chair is a modern classic. Cabana bedroom furniture by Stobel of Frick is entirely new and infinitely desirable—white finished surfaces with frames of grey sand-blasted oak that looks like driftwood. Soft camelhair blankets by Eskimo of Prunigen are almost too sensuously luxurious, while Schlossberg's duvet covers and pillowcases with coordinated curtain fabrics are outstanding for design and quality. And so it goes on, through bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Indeed, the store's enthusiasm for Swiss products have overrun their normal trading boundaries of furnishings and household equipment. For this exhibition they have Swiss cotton handkerchiefs, and printed scarves by Huber-Lehner of Appenzell—they have even got Swiss embroidery and insertion on sale by the yard.



FAR LEFT: by Duo of Switzerland at Carr-Jones—cotton/polyester velour full-length dress with roll neck collar. Pin-tucking shapes the waist from under the bust, and forms the cuffs. Various colours. approx. £14.95 at Wallis shops, main branches in London and Manchester. Swiss white-finished wall unit with rosewood veneers by Victoria at Baar: 8ft wide by 6ft 7in high. £285.80 at Heal's. The model girl is kneeling on a daybed by De Sede of Klingnau, upholstered in supple aniline dyed Scottish leather: three loose cushions and mattress on wood frame: £178 at Heal's, Tottenham Court Road.

ABOVE: Duvet cover and pillowcase by Fisba of St Gall in 50/50 cotton and terylene, easycare washing; Grandiflora design available in four different colourways at Heal's: three sizes from £9.50 for 3ft bed. Pillowcase £2.25. Matching curtain fabric also available at Heal's. Swiss voile nightdress with large lace-edged collar and lace hem at ankle. In lemon, lilac or apple green, all with white lace, £11.75 at Debenhams & Freebody, Wigmore Street.

RIGHT: by Ricky of Lugano at Carr-Jones—brushed tweed top-coat, checked in shades of pink and purple. Two very large pockets, very long tie belt going round twice. Approx. £49.90 at Selfridges design room, Oxford Street; Coryphee, Broadway, Worcestershire. Thick wool pull-on hat £2.25; leather boots with buckle front £24; both at Debenhams & Freebody, Wigmore Street.



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## Labour's room to wriggle

The Labour Party yesterday took one further step backwards, away from the European Community. It avoided any extreme commitment, such as to bring Britain out of the Common Market if Labour is re-elected. But its inner wounds were deepened, for even Mr Callaghan, speaking for the executive, came close to telling the pro-Europeans in Parliament that they must toe the party line. A Shadow Cabinet which stands on its head—and demands that its known pro-Europeans should stand on their heads too—does not improve its chance of re-election.

At least Mr Callaghan's case against the Common Market was respectably put, however much one may disagree with it in detail. High food costs are a worry, and on agriculture the French have driven a hard bargain. But when Mr Callaghan insists on renegotiation he must know the reality: that some of the issues he mentions will be renegotiated anyway, even with a Conservative Government, and that others probably cannot be reopened without wrecking the unity of Western Europe. The best gloss to be put on his approach is that it leaves Labour fair freedom of action. If by chance it were to be returned at the next election it would have left itself room to wriggle—whether in trying to get better terms inside Europe or in trying to withdraw discreetly from the Community.

The dilemma of any Labour Government was illuminated by yesterday's debate. The common theme was not anti-European but anti-conservative and anti-capitalist; and the anti-capitalism amounted often to a condemnation of the way even Labour Governments have to behave when in office. More than one forceful speaker said that the issue was not whether a Labour Government would have accepted similar terms; it was whether the Labour Conference would have accepted them, which, in the speaker's view, it should and would not have done. In other words Mr Wilson's Government was being damned in

retrospect for even trying to set foot inside the European "rich man's club"—a point that Mr Callaghan did not attempt to answer. Again it was argued that if ICI, British Leyland, and other big companies were going to do better inside Europe than that was not in Labour's interest. No Labour Minister, obviously, would subscribe to that view. Unless Britain's big industrial companies prosper, the nation cannot prosper—nor can money be found for higher wages or improved social services.

In office Labour has to accept restraints that some of its supporters detest. It has to manage a mixed economy and it cannot move quickly to socialism. That suits most Labour Ministers, even if it annoys some activists. And membership of the European Community—which is likely to be achieved before Labour can hope to return to office—will necessarily impose further restraints. The pure socialists will not want to stay in Europe. The pragmatists, who represent a larger element both in the Labour Movement and in the country, will probably want to make the best of being inside.

Mr Callaghan yesterday held out the alternative of an "open" world trading society. Quite rightly he insisted that the era of Bretton Woods and GATT has suffered a mortal blow from the American mid-August measures. But to anyone who watched last week's proceedings at the International Monetary Fund Mr Callaghan's hope of an "open" world trading society must seem mystically remote. It will not come in the next decade. Inadequate therefore though some aspects of the European Community may be, it still offers Britain a better hope and a healthier group to join. That Mr Callaghan seems to keep options open may do little harm. What causes damage, but was avoided yesterday, is the impression that Labour is against entry because it dislikes Europe and prefers Britain to stand in lonely isolation.

## The end needs the means

The education debate at Brighton amounted to the statement that everything educational is awful and that Labour will put it right. When it comes to education—and to many other fields ripe for reform—the Labour Party is still passionately interested in ends and rather bored by means. The composite resolution that the conference passed unanimously said that the next Labour Government must improve every educational sector from the nursery schools—which are to be available to all—to the universities and all other forms of higher education (which must get "adequate" finance from the Exchequer). Primary schools must be improved and all secondary education must be wholly comprehensive.

To say all this is to gaze at the distant peaks and to ignore the foothills. It is idle to expect that the changes will happen simply because a government says so. To do all it wants to do Labour would have to introduce a new system of administration which would allow a government to impose its will on local education authorities. There is also the problem of resources. With the best comprehensive will in the world many local education authorities continue to run selective systems for lack of space, schools, and money. Labour would do well to

admit now that before it can do what it wants to do in education it will have to confront the local authorities, the Treasury, the taxpayers, the vice-chancellors, and probably a good many teachers as well. As Mr Crosland was saying a fortnight ago (without being thanked for it), the Labour Party ought to do more research if only to distinguish between what is going to be possible and what is not.

Miss Joan Lester, for the executive, referred to LEAs which continue to pretend that a secondary system can be comprehensive if it contains grammar schools. The abolition of maintained and other grammar schools would be a much more important contribution to the comprehensive principle than the abolition of the public schools, which Miss Lester seems to put first. It is, of course, a scandal that at universities the proportion of sons and daughters of manual workers to the sons and daughters of other people should be the same today as it was in 1926. But it is even more serious and harmful that secondary schools in deprived areas and in some other areas too should still suffer staff shortages and rates of staff turnover which can leave children lost, baffled, bored, or mutinous at the moment when their urge to learn is at its strongest.

## Victory brings weakness

The election of President Thieu for another four-year stint in Saigon is one more act in an embarrassing farce. Its earlier acts saw the elimination and withdrawal of his rivals—Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky and General Duong Van Minh—under pressure of legislation and of the use of government machinery to ensure the President's re-election. The outcome has been a computerised referendum of support. Voting statistics carried to their logical conclusion would mean that Mr Thieu is now nearly three times as popular as when he was elected in 1967. The extent of demonstrations has shown this to be untrue.

The United States has been in an awkward position all along. This election was to have been a showpiece of democracy. It was to have been a beneficial addition to President Nixon's Far East policies as he began the run-in for his own (more difficult) presidential elections next year. American efforts to prevent Saigon's election from becoming a one-horse race were undignified, if well-intentioned. The outcome has been that the United States was seen backing a ruthless front-runner determined to win, even at the cost of elementary freedoms. The people of South Vietnam must be wondering about the promises made by the United States to defend them and their freedom of choice. Americans must be wondering if this is what 45,000 of their compatriots died for. President Nixon said recently: "We believe things are infinitely better in South

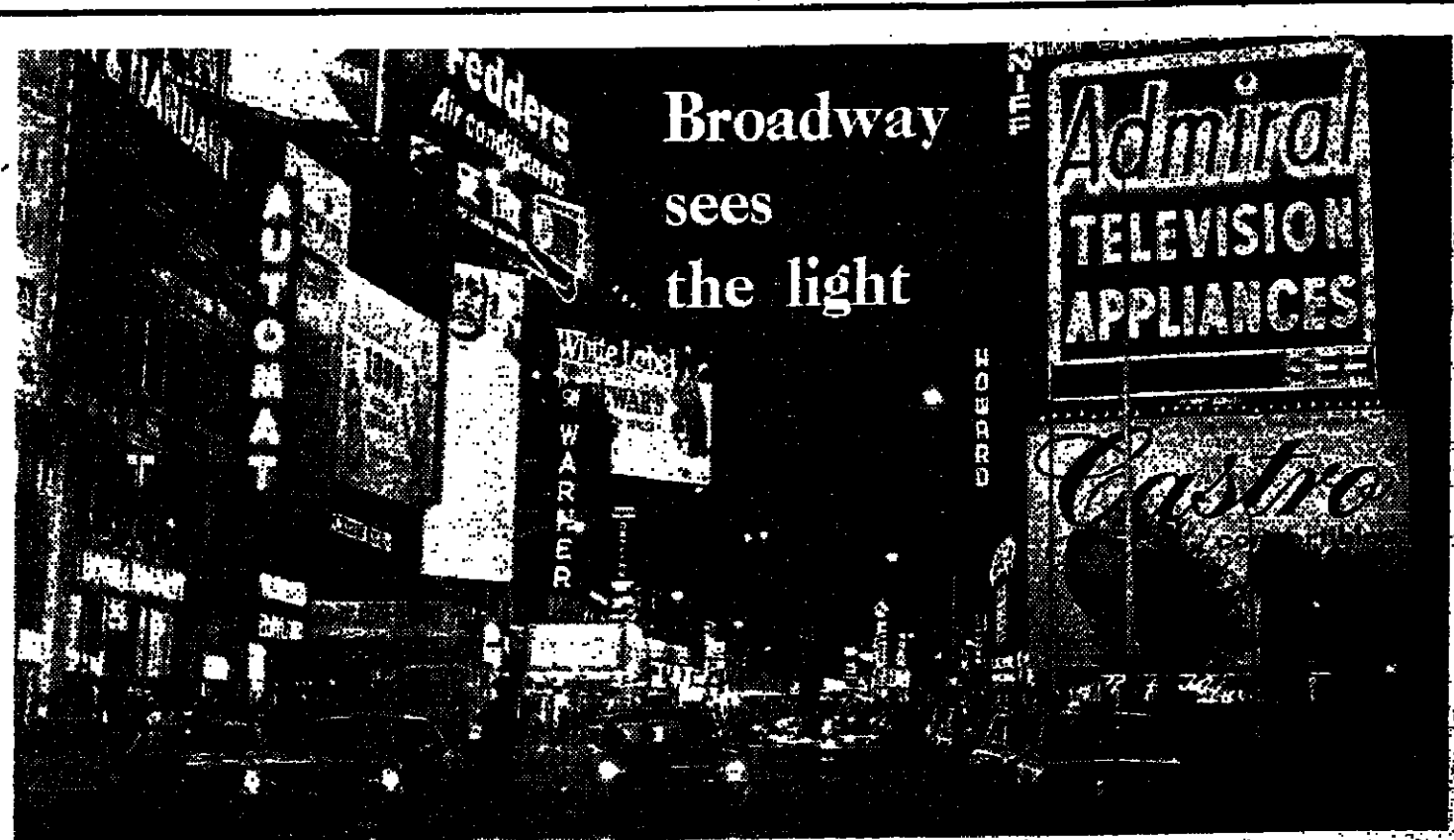
Vietnam where they have some elections than in the North where they have none." That looks a little thin now.

A victory by President Thieu was wanted by Washington, but not in this fashion. The effect in the United States is likely to be a strengthening of anti-war feeling, and of support in Congress for the Mansfield Amendment calling for complete American withdrawal within six months. This could lead to serious difficulties over the extent to which Washington will be prepared to go along with Thieu's aim of a military victory. South Vietnam's forces are still vulnerable and require heavy US air and firepower support. A combination of enforced troop reductions and a decision by the Communists to sit it out patiently could cause Vietnamisation to crumble.

The elections brought out the opposition groups in strength. They are not co-ordinated and President Thieu holds the reins of patronage and power in his hands. But opposition was brought to a head, and this makes rule by force more likely. It brings many groups into closer sympathy with the aims of the NLF. Furthermore, Marshal Ky has mentioned the possibility of a coup. The United States has taken such ideas seriously enough to give warning that any such moves will receive no aid. These are echoes of several years back. The foundations of political power in Saigon do not seem to have become less flimsy even after a 90 per cent presidential re-election.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The mornings and evenings are misty now and the hedges are festooned with spiders' webs. Although the gardens are as full of colour as they have ever been, the horse chestnuts and sycamores are more yellow than green and the leaves are falling fast. I am always surprised, however, at the length of time that most of them stay on the trees, for November will be nearly over before the latter are really bare. On the lawn, the starlings feed energetically, thrusting their open beaks into the turf and leaving behind them little piles of earth which the mowing-machine flattens into small unsightly weed-beds. There are still many bees and hover-flies and an occasional red admiral butterfly on the Michaelmas daisies and goldenrod, but our plague of wasps has ceased and none have appeared in the house for some days. The creeping bellflower is a handsome plant but a vicious weed when it becomes established. Indeed in Denmark its popular name is garden-pest. It has a very scattered distribution in Britain where it is probably not indigenous, and Newton's admirable "Flora of Cheshire" gives only three stations for it within the county, none of them near where I live. It was interesting, therefore, to see a tall blue-flowered spike of the plant in a neglected weed-grown garden close to my house. L. P. SAMUELS



Broadway  
sees  
the light

WHEN Dickens wrote about Broadway, back in 1842, he complained about the hogs. He found them walking all over the place, some of them battered from fights. Today no hogs are discernible to the naked eye. But Broadway still has its problems, which the New York authorities are at last trying consciously to combat.

Shrinkage for a start: the theatre centre was one and a half miles in 1900 and three quarters of a mile in 1950, compared with six blocks today. There are now only three live theatres actually on Broadway itself, though there are 30 in sidestreets around it, principally off Times Square: a suburb that dwarfs the theatre area of London by far, with more theatres, more cinemas and more of the hangers-on that go with them.

There's the rub. On Broadway today, and slightly off it, there are the 25 cent admission peepshows where public hair can be examined in "What the Butler Saw" type machines; the dirty postcard shops where lesbian pictures sell for one and a half dollars (about 60p); the pushers offering trips (coach and drug); and the hordes of hard-line prostitutes who are quite likely to take their customers back to sleazy hotel rooms for the privilege of being clubbed and robbed by accomplices the moment the bedroom door opens.

Broadway today, as Bennett Serf might have remarked, is the sort of place that gives vice a bad name. Small wonder that those who love the Great White Way are planning to counter-attack, are anxious to bring back to Broadway some of the untainted glamour that belonged to it when the electric signs alone drew more people than Southend's, when the 50,000 gallon permanent floodlit cascade at rooftop level was only one of the sights of that wide strip of road which cuts diagonally across the otherwise right-angled streets and avenues of New York.

The need for counter-attack is plain. Broadway has all the opposites of the American way of life in a concentrated form. There is the "biggest and the best," Ripley's Wax Museum has the biggest torture collection in the world. Macy's is the world's biggest store. Gimbel's next

## DENNIS BARKER, in New York, on the Great off-White Way

door has the world's biggest collection of stamps and coins.

Then there is the counterpoint to this: the Negroes with dogs and notices reading, "I am Blind—Give Generously," the derelicts who lie on newspapers or crushed cardboard packing cases for the night in Herald Square, the physical grotesques like the battered alcoholic Cinderella of perhaps 40 who staggers about the pavement in a soiled silver party frock, spluttering out the remnants of the bread roll she is trying vainly to eat, her little girl's face lost to all hope and restraint.

Sandwiched between the Jewish garment quarter, where they will sell you shirts at cut prices, but only in pairs, and the new Lincoln Centre, holding the new Metropolitan Opera and Philharmonic Hall, is a couple of miles of international tourist attraction going slightly sour.

The whacky (false icons that open out to reveal a bottle of Scotch plastic statues of pregnant women labelled, "Because of You") have been overwhelmed by the sleazy and the dangerous. It is impossible after dark to walk up 42nd Street, headquarters of the skin-dick, without being asked for a dime by quite respectable-looking beggars.

It is impossible to go almost anywhere, night or day, without being faced with cinemas offering "One Naked Night," "The Great Wig Game," or "The Big Doll House" ("They caged their bodies but not their desires.") Great White Way? White is perhaps not the most appropriate colour.

Hence the many-pronged clean-up and redevelopment campaign for the Times Square 'central area of Broadway, an area which at the moment is New York's Piccadilly Circus, with rather the same air of running gently downhill while somebody decides what's to be done with it.

One of the difficulties in the

past has been that the law forbids theatres to be built in premises used for any other purpose. Thus, theatres could not be built in office blocks. As profits from a purely theatrical establishment were small, theatres were forced out into the cheaper side-streets, bringing tourists into some rather sleazy areas and draining a lot of the life-blood out of Broadway itself.

This law was recently repealed: better, it was reversed, giving a positive bonus to developers who included a theatre in skyscraper developments.

They are able to build taller than planning regulations normally allow if they include a live theatre in the structure. The Astor Plaza, with 54 floors and a theatre at ground level, will be the first project to be opened on this new basis: it is being dedicated in November.

The hope is that it will be followed by 34 other similar office block structures in 10 years which will entirely reconstitute Broadway.

The trade recession is the fly in this particular ointment. Three years ago, developers were accumulating large parcels of land on Manhattan, demolishing existing buildings, planning skyscrapers and selling them even before they were built: today they are content to draw existing rents or demolish and use the sites for car parks, pending easier times.

Because of this slackening off, the Broadway Association is suggesting further inducements to developers. The association consists of 200 influential traders, principally around Times Square, and it wants this area to be declared a "special" area for planning purposes, which would mean that developers who were prepared to do something for Broadway (perhaps special design features or special lighting) would receive

preferential planning treatment.

"We want to see Broadway lit as if it were a stage set," says Mr Robert Watt, president of the Broadway Association. "We want different types of lighting for spectacular effect. Broadway has been getting less spectacular lately with the disappearance of some of the big signs. And we want lighting for the first thing, because it will help cut down crime."

Sternier ways of cutting crime are now being pursued. At the beginning of September, new regulations came into effect under which sellers of public peepshows or organisers of strip revues can be prosecuted for invasion of privacy if their wares can be seen, unsought, from the pavements.

There is also a campaign called the Hot Bed Project, or Operation Eros. Its aim is to close down the sleazy mid-town hotels, just off Broadway, where prostitutes now take their customers by arrangement with the counter-clerks. Gentle pressure is being brought on owners of the land on which such hotels stand to call in the leases—they can do so if the land is being put to immoral purposes.

Some owners of land have already responded, and are content to leave the hotels empty until the sites can be redeveloped. As a result, whores are being forced to take longer taxi drives to hotel rooms, which is apt to put customers off—even a man who is prepared to take pot luck with a Times Square whore may think twice before going out into the unlit back-of-the-beyond.

Pressure is also being brought to bear to have prostitutes institutionalised while they are being treated for VD—it is thought that six weeks out of circulation will be a far bigger deterrent than a 200-dollar fine which comes easily out of profits, even on a regular basis.

New York, in short, has now caught up with the observation of the Negro bootblack on Broadway who said: "People with real money don't come here no more—leastways, they ain't got real money when they leave here." With the prices of some Broadway theatre tickets soaring to daylight robbery, there's obviously no room for rival bandits.

## TO THE EDITOR

### The needs of late readers

Sir,—I was interested to read of the Assistant Masters' Association's feelings on the four-year stint in Saigon. I was disappointed, however, to note that parents, teachers and industry were cited as beneficiaries of this change whilst children, education's true clients, were omitted.

I have recently carried out a very limited survey on reading losses and gains during the long summer holiday. The results were quite clear. The average young reader (aged 7-8 years) remained stable, the above average reader gained quite considerably in reading ability whilst the below average reader lost ground in an alarming manner.

When it is realised that these late readers are often from disadvantaged environments, then the holiday of six or seven weeks' duration begins to make mockery of the contemporary cry "equality of opportunity."

B. C. Moon.  
29 Brookdale Road,  
Headley Park,  
Bristol.

## Freud fun

Sir,—So the Alternative Society has discovered guiltless sexuality. They mean, it seems, physical sexuality. How clever of them. I have been enjoying it for 30 years—with my wife. But what can you expect from those whose reading level hasn't progressed beyond Rupert Bear? Will someone now produce a comic-strip version of Freud, so that they can begin to see that "sexuality" is a much richer and more complex thing than they have begun to understand? Then we could have a great get-together, with the Festival of Life providing the bonfires and the Alternative Society the dirty raincoats to add to the flames.

A. Morgan Derham.  
West Mersea,  
Essex.  
● More letters, page 18

## Greeting Hirohito

Sir,—I write as an ex-prisoner of war of the Japanese: to protest at one aspect of Emperor Hirohito's visit.

Terrible things were done in the Emperor's name to my fellow prisoners throughout the Far East. He must have known about these matters then and since. Why should he be restored to the Knighthood of the Garter—an Order of Chivalry?

This ill-advised gesture—if it has to happen—gives offence to thousands who still mourn the dead of those years. It also offends many still alive whose endurance and suffering at the time, and whose sacrifice of health and prospects afterwards, has gone unmarked by any gesture of regret by the Japanese Emperor or his people: a gesture of this kind by them would indeed be

chivalrous and perhaps worthy of recognition.—Yours faithfully,  
John Marsh.  
British Institute of Management,  
13 Frank Dixon Way, SE 21.

Sir,—I speak as a young person, one who has only lived through, and grown up in, the "horrors" of the cold war, and of "brinkmanship" nuclear diplomacy. I speak also as one who has just watched a television debate between wartime POWs of the Japanese.

One point emerged that for me was very enlightening. For all our doubts and disagreements with our own politicians, isn't it a good thing that we have given our future into the hands of men who are not blinded by the hate and bitterness of the past?—Yours faithfully,  
Terrance Jones.  
Bexley, Kent.

## The married woman's lot

Sir,—May I draw the attention of your readers to the extraordinary fact that married women students have been completely bypassed in the recent increases in grant allowances to university students.

For students in universities and colleges outside London the present annual rate of maintenance grant is £430. In 1972 this rises to £445 and in 1973 to £465. A student living in the parental home also gets an increase from the present £345 to £365 in 1972 and £370 in 1973. The married woman student, however, receives no rise whatsoever. In the academic year 1970-71 she received £275 and in 1973 she will still be receiving £275.

One wonders why it is thought that a married woman living with her husband requires less to maintain herself than a student living with his or her parents. One also wonders if married women students are being allowed less simply because they are married women and a traditional source of cheap labour; or is it an underhand way of telling them to get back

to the kitchen sink where they belong?

Latitia Woodburn.  
25B Eldon Square,  
London Road,  
Reading,  
Berkshire.

## What's wrong with novels

Sir,—Alex Hamilton in his article "Betting on Booker" (October 1) helps bewail the fact that literature or literary prizes and kudos no longer have the same powerful interest for the reading public as they once did. No wonder! When we are given his run-down of the likely "candidates" for this year's Booker prize... Mr Naipaul with a book, as usual, repeating himself; Doris Lessing with her unexciting account of life inside a lunatic asylum; and a newcomer with a fake First World War style of Boy's Own Paper yarn about fliers in the RFC.

This is the sort of stuff to grip the public imagination? By which of such people with a kind of bated breath respectfulness Mr Hamilton and his kind help to demolish the real rôle of literature, and we need not wonder why the reading public no longer reads the Steinbecks or the Doszes among this pot pourri of second-raters.

Alex Hamilton's list of likely runners for this British prize has done more to explain for me the current decline of the English novel than a shelf-full of analytical tomes from the Oxbridge University Press would tell me.—Yours etc.  
Roland McKenzie.  
Bristol.

## Exchange visits to Russia

Sir,—I have just returned from an excellently organised visit to Russia as a guest of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. My scientific colleagues there displayed a spontaneous friendship and generosity which was almost overwhelming. There is also warm feeling for British people amongst chance acquaintances in a queue or on the bus.

I feel certain that official visitors like myself are in no danger from the current diplomatic gambits. Visits like mine are of too much value to both countries to be endangered by the security game. They allow scientific progress to be seen in accurate perspective, avoid the costly repetition of years of effort, and provide in-

formation for planning future work. Other cultural and trade visits have similar value. Moreover, all of these allow the development of real friendships between people of similar interests, which form the true basis of international cooperation.

It would be a disaster if public alarm were to discourage such visits. I will not recite the delays to letters and telegrams which led to my temporary "disappearance" on this tour. In my case (and, I feel sure, in many others) the fears proved to be unfounded.—Yours faithfully,  
David M. Blow.  
Trinity College,  
Cambridge.

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***A four page special report to mark the visit to Britain of Emperor Hirohito***



# Paradox islands

**by JOHN O'CALLAGHAN**

AN old Japanese woodcut print shows a beautiful girl on the bank of a stream which mirrors back to the heartless creature the face of a fox. It is a trifling morality that can be applied today to Japan, herself — Japan conforming harmoniously with every Western precept, and yet looking out across the oceans she sees reflected back, or maybe only half sees, the image of a foxy old chauvinist.

This is in part what the Emperor and his wife are coming to Europe to try and dispel. And for this first Japanese royal visit the 70-year-old Hirohito is an excellent candidate: he is a scholar, as his Kew Gardens Linnean Society-Natural History Museum-Zoological Society-itinerary amply confirms, and the mark of a scholar is one of the few characteristics that carry across the gulf that separates us in so many ways from the Japanese.

Thoughtful Japanese are troubled by actual or supposed bad opinions held of them abroad. The recent tag "economic animals," which they believe has nastier overtones than "social" or "political animal," is an example. The Japanese want to be just the rest of the world as equals, to mingle as tourists in places where their products have long been commonplace. They find this difficult, behaving often in an angular way at social functions, too diffident to state their own preference and too

determined to have anyone else's preference thrust upon them. The Emperor, who seems the epitome of self-effacement, may show that this failing is not necessarily sinister.

Perhaps the biggest gulf and the most obvious one is the language difference. Europeans who have spent half a lifetime mastering Japanese say it is less a language than a system of atmospheric pressure by some kind of supreme semantic contortionism the Japanese have, it seems, managed to adapt the Chinese characters which they accepted 1,000 years ago to fit their style of meanings. And it is clear that in speaking English the Japanese are battling with an issue of linguistic equipment inappropriate to their needs for human expression. Our blunt directness is alien to the oblique, the ambiguous and the suggested which the Japanese used to convey attitudes, and social status in equal parts with prose sense.

This difficulty of language would not be nearly so important—indeed would hardly exist at all—if the Japanese character and way of life were not always half out of step with ours. Everywhere there is paradox manifested in practical terms, most dramatically in 1945 when Japan managed to turn about and become the most militaristic of the most pacific nation on earth. You rave futilely at the Tokyo cab drivers who ignore you on the street for anti-European prejudice (really they are engaged on some night

time mille miglia round the capital) and the one that finally picks you up cheerily offers you a sweet from his bag.

Contrasts in Japan are extremely. The Japanese are at once the most rigid adherents to inherited social mores and the most supremely adaptable on many practical fronts. An immovably detached—yet not cold—acquaintance, the Japanese becomes a highly responsive friend when children are involved. Utterly bashful, yet capable of superhuman bravery; tractable yet as stubborn as a mule; obedient and meek and multitudinous. Maybe to say this is only to say that the Japanese are like the rest of us—but they do not move between these extremes as readily as we do. In response to the same stimuli as Europeans

**No street names**

This element of paradox carries over into the physical texture of life. Japan has risen from the ashes—literally in the case of Tokyo, and the two atom bombed cities—to economic dominance by technical inventiveness. Yet streets in Tokyo still have no names and taxi men are unable to find the simplest locations—accurate geography is to us a base line for technical advance. Japanese gardens have a high reputation, but the country's climate seems unsuited to botanical exhibitionism—the eye is caught by sharp and

shades of green rather than by colour, while the lily ponds look like hot grey soup.

There is obviously great wealth in Japan—those exports of which the world sees so much and seems so afraid amount to only 10 per cent of what is produced. The fruits of this great wealth are not channelled into areas that we would consider of supreme social importance, much working-class housing around Tokyo at least is barely above shack status. Only 46 per cent of homes in the capital have proper sewage disposal.

By playing on Japanese dedication to national goals before personal advancement it has been possible to postpone the milking of the fat economic cow until it generated such enormous prosperity that any milking would hardly affect its growth momentum. The money crisis this autumn seems likely to give the Japanese a welcome opportunity to make a major diversion of funds into schools, roads, hospitals, and homes.

Shops offer direct evidence of the country's prosperity—they are full of goods and full of shoppers. They show, too, that the Japanese consumer appetite is no different from ours. Matsuya department store in Tokyo is run like Lewis's in Liverpool or Benthalls in Kingston—there is a sale on in some department every week. What Matsuya is able to induce and Lewis's is not is a rage to spend, an insatiable desire to lay hands on as many

goods as one can carry out. It is a faint insight into how an Albanian might feel in Selfridges. Quality tells in ceramics, textiles, toys, and decorative ingenuity.

Just for the record, the chestnut camera in Matsuya's in Tokyo's Ginza district was a Made in England Kodak for about ¥4. But even in this shop — where customers choose the piped music — there are features that blur the western focus: the best day for business is Sunday. And on the top floor they were selling war surplus uniforms — a Japanese tin hat, for example — insist on against every evidence to the contrary that this was an outworn television wardrobe.

Seeing that the Japanese like to spend money on nice things supports the view that in spite of everything, the materialist tail will in time come to wag the oriental economical animal; this extraordinary people will have a culture dictated to them by the economic apparatus they have created. And the rest of the world nurturing a sickly folk-son here, and the Gaelic language in a remote corner there, will have no regrets about breaking down this culture.

It is, after all, a culture that includes the enthusiastic singing of company songs, that makes civil servants do 10 minutes' jigs to the music of the afternoon, and it is a culture that embraces workers who labour diligently through the morning's work and then at lunchtime put on strikers' armbands, form pickets, and go through the motions of industrial action for an hour before going back dutifully to work when the whistle goes at two.

Our eagerness to see the back of such disruptive manifestations is cowardly, the fear of what a giant economy driven by an unknowable people might do to a static and complacent Western society. The better-and-bravely-way must be to know more about Japan. There are obstacles. The taste for cultural acclimatisation has to be strong to sustain the inquirer through raw fish soy sauce delicacies at dinners taken cross-legged on the ground. And at the end of the trail there are names like Shover, E. M. Forster. However, explorers do not seek familiar land scapes

### Disposability

One new horizon which the Japanese seem better able to perceive and accommodate than us is the fact of the disposable society. Fire, earthquake, and other disasters have resulted in many of the physical treasures in Japan being replicas and replacements; with two religions—Buddhism and Shinto—whose mantle rests lightly, the Japanese are able to dispose easily of some cultural burdens standing in the way of goals which they can frankly acknowledge to be important.

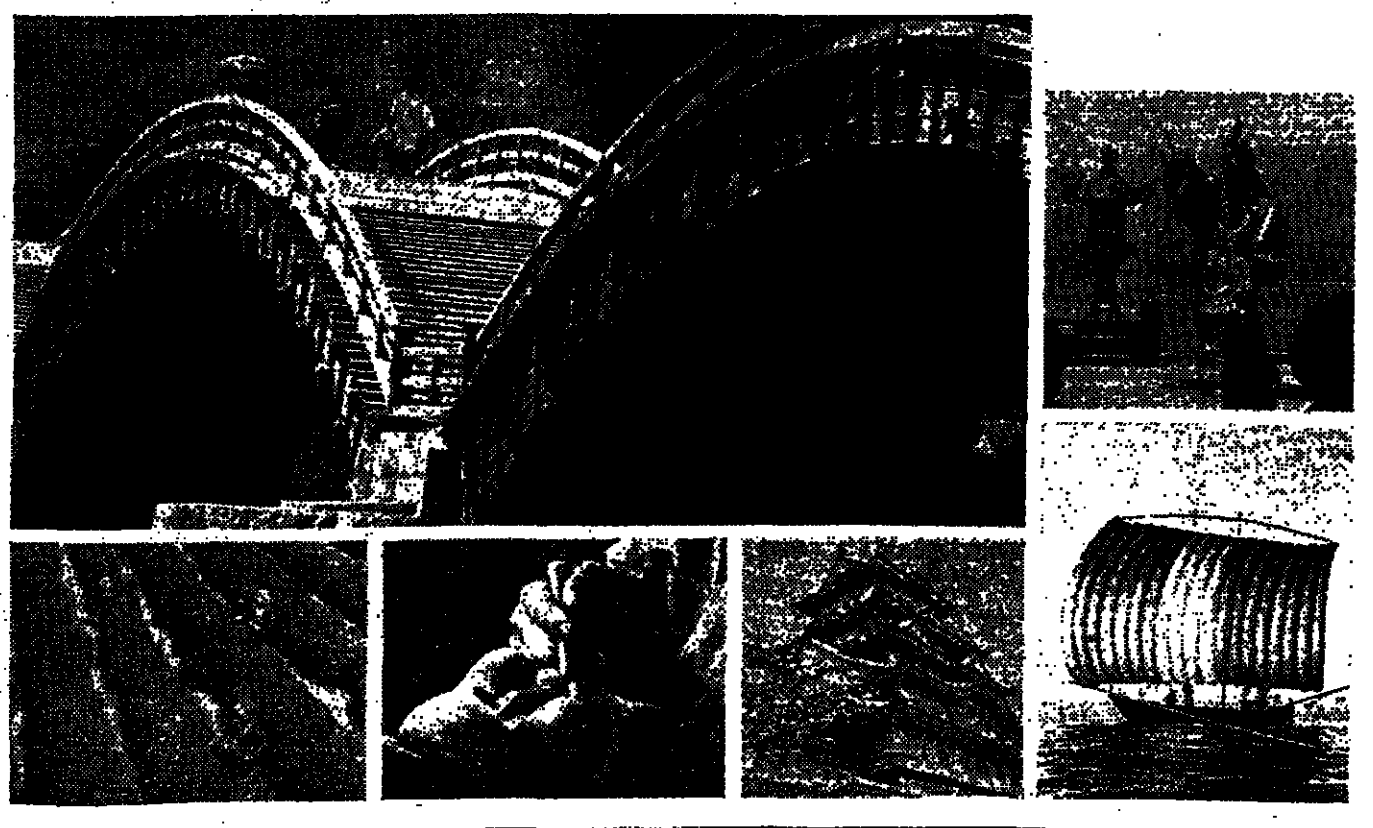
A country where more pregnancies end in abortion than birth may not point directions we regard as good to follow—but this flexibility may be the hallmark of the future and worth knowing about. It seems sure that from leading in GNP and productivity the Japanese may shortly lead in the application of riches — the new Tokaido railway is now an impressive, if isolated, example of the earthly paradise that Japan could create on its unpromising mountainous homeland.

Paramount among reasons for not asking Japan to slow down economically is that their tempo may be the right one. Europe and America seem incapable not only ideologically but physically in the face of Asian poverty where our most notable contribution to progress remains the impossible "miracle" of Japanning rice. Possibly Japan with her tough aid-through-trade programmes, and her self-evident need for labour beyond her shores to make her surplus capital productive will develop the super-dynamism that is needed to drag Asia out of the swamps of poverty and corruption. This could be the acceptable replacement of repentance—for the "new order" of 1945—years ago which it superficially resembles.



*Pictures of the  
rush-hour in  
Tokyo, and an  
example of  
Japanese art  
from the  
current  
exhibition at  
the British  
Museum*

# Beyond Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka



Spend a couple of days off the beaten path. Discover the Japan where tourists are few, but always welcome.

By night, molten lava in the crater of Mt. Asama glows with an unearthly light. But you'll never know the unique sensation if you don't leave Tokyo behind for a day or so.

If you tire of the glittering Ginza, visit a town like Kusatsu, where 80 ryokan (Japanese inns) cluster about the town square. Let Kusatsu's hot springs bathe your body and soothe your spirit.

Step aboard a high-speed hydrofoil not far from Osaka, and race through a sea dotted with pine-clad islets that

look the same today as they did when they inspired Japan's most famous artists centuries ago.

Glide in a flat-bottomed, air-propelled boat through the rapids of the Kumanó River to the deep, still waters of Torohatchō gorge. Look down into the mirrorlike water and see the reflections of azaleas and rhododendrons perched on the granite cliffs high above you.

Let your imagination go when you visit the regions where tea is grown. The long, carefully manicured rows of tea plants suddenly begin to resemble green dragons asleep on the hillsides.

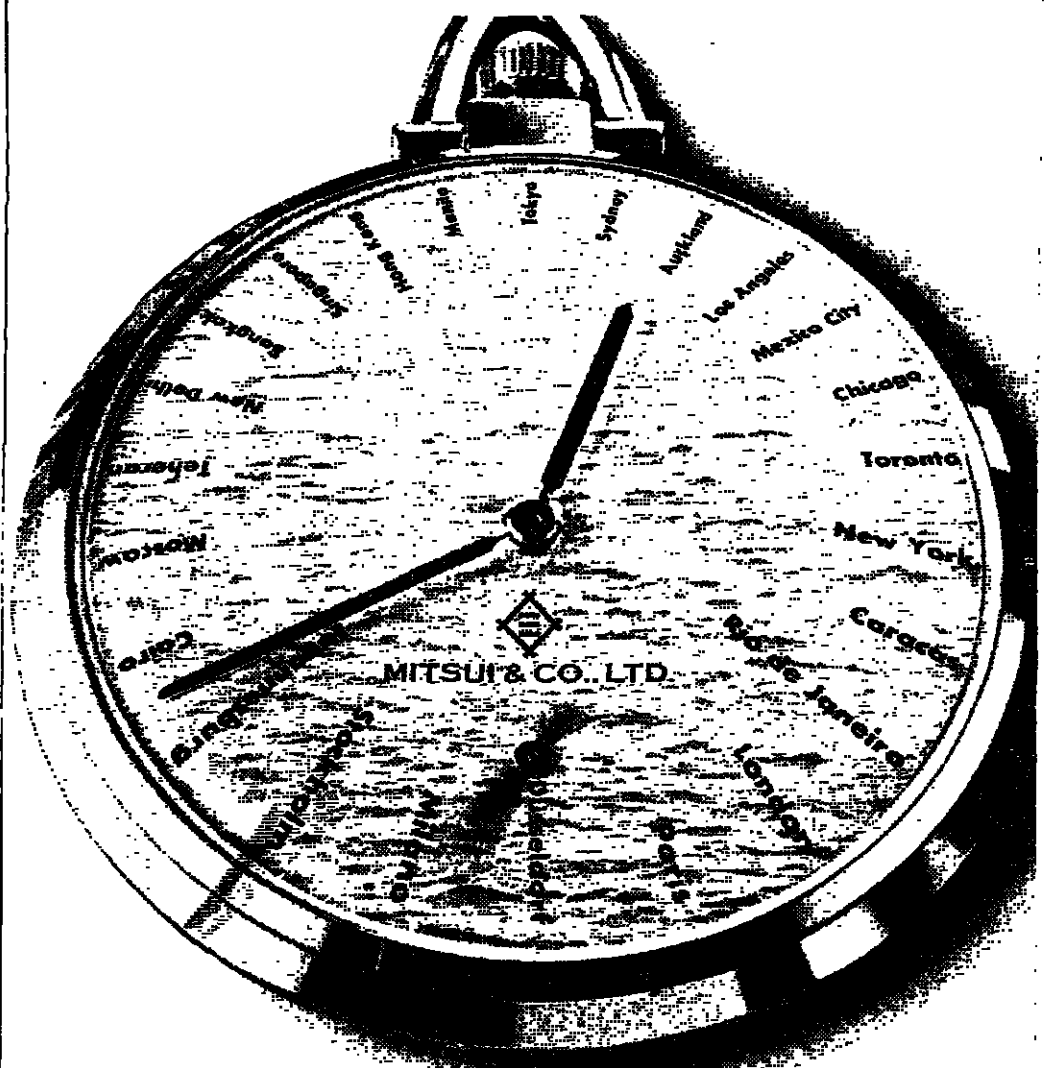
Wander the countryside of Japan and soak up the sights no city can offer: pearl divers disappearing in clear cool waters; villagers celebrating a rich harvest with *bon-odori* dances on the village mall; a craftsman fashioning a ceramic vase of classic Japanese simplicity.

The Japan you'll remember best is the Japan beyond the usual. For more information on the hidden Japan, send for our free booklets, "Northeastern Japan" and "Midland of Japan."

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ist Organisation.

# A Japan few tourists see.



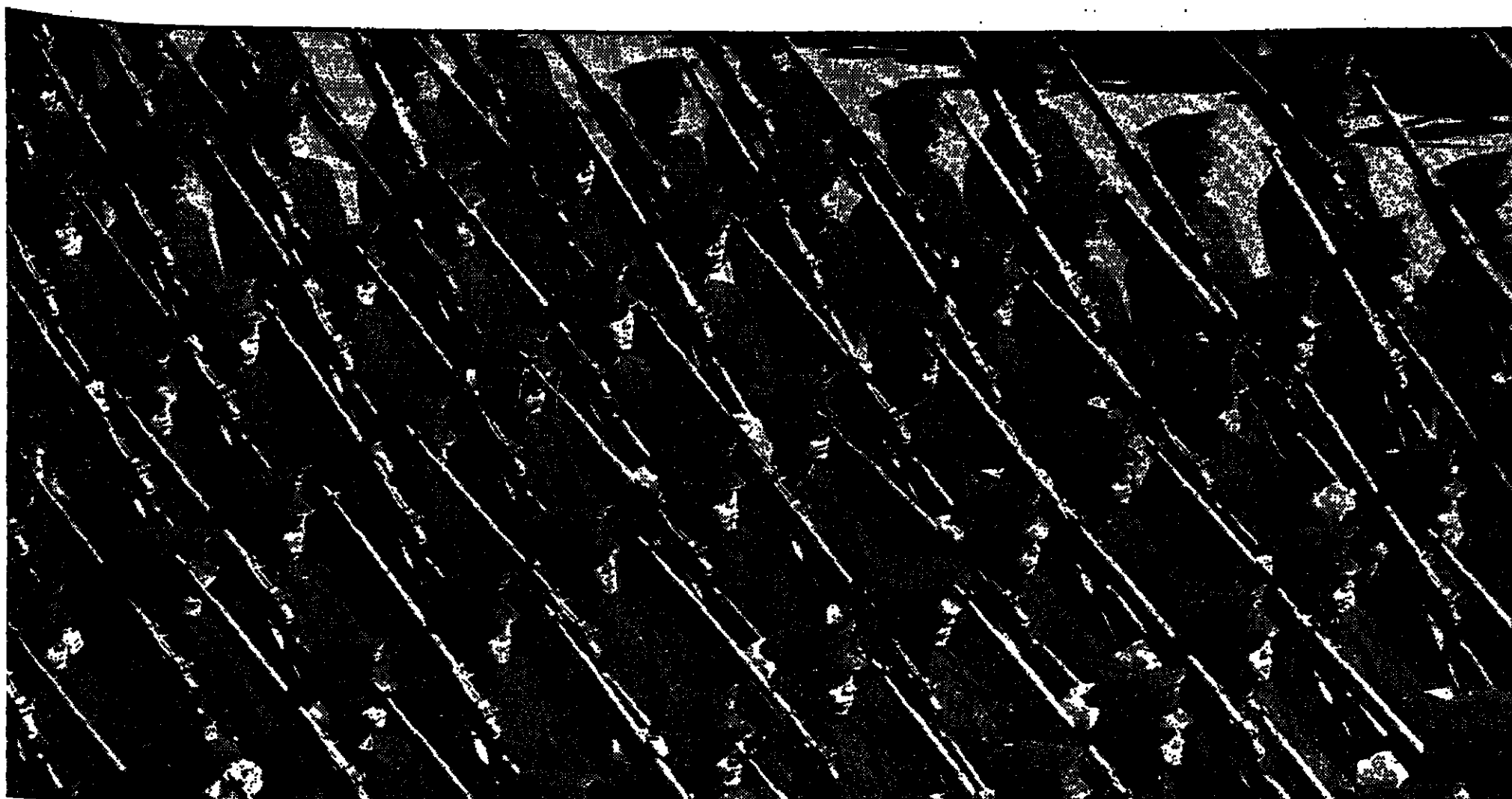
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# JAPAN TODAY



Men of the Air Defence Force on parade in Tokyo

Lieutenant-General Seizo Arisue, chairman of the war veterans' association



## Old soldiers never fade away

by our own correspondent

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Seizo Arisue puts this Second World War rank in front of his name on the side of his visiting card that is printed in English; on the other (Japanese) side he has to describe himself as Mr. More than any amount of smiling assurances about the determination of Japan to follow the course of peace, this distinction in the sides of the visiting card—a vital tool in the delicate matter of Japanese status—indicates the penetration of pacifism. For General Arisue is the chairman of the Japanese war veterans' association comprising 450,000 members, mainly those who have fought in Japan's foreign wars.

What makes the action of General Arisue significant is that he is not himself an apologetic figure—he believes still that Japan had to fight the Americans in order to end a virtual blockade—and his organisation of veterans does not confine itself to tap-room sing-songs. General Arisue says that the object of the association "arises from the moral decay that occurred immediately after the last war. Young people despise patriotism and our organisation wants to uphold patriotism in the genuine sense." In the short-run this means simply giving the Japanese Self Defence Forces a sense of self respect—giving them, for instance, military ranks instead of titles like "superintendent."

At this point you feel that you have at last uncovered the truth behind the Japanese façade. In spite of the undistinguished premises, with trains running outside the window, in spite of the general's modest attire, beyond the slogans from peace the knights of Bushido are unrepentantly promoting the old ideals. But it really is not even as simple as that. This old warrior insists that he has no ambition to restore lost glory to the soldiers of the past, only to their successors who these days creep about in a hang-dog way. A symptom of this low status was the outcry that followed the collision between the All Nippon civilian airliner and the self defence force fighter which killed 162 people at the end of July.

"What the veterans' association wants is for these men to be able to hold up their heads and stick out their chins—not to be regarded as bastards," says the association chairman. But with the Japanese people admiring them and their chests out, would not the armed forces be once again tempted to show the world a thing or two? General Arisue thinks not. "Japan has learned a lot of lessons—from the Americans in South America, for instance, where the military influence creates hostility. We know that another war would wreck our trade and that our present economic strength has arisen largely because we have not been in any wars for the past 25 years, and have had to pay for no large armed force. At present we devote 0.6 per cent of our gross national product to defence; I think that we could afford to pay 1 per cent."

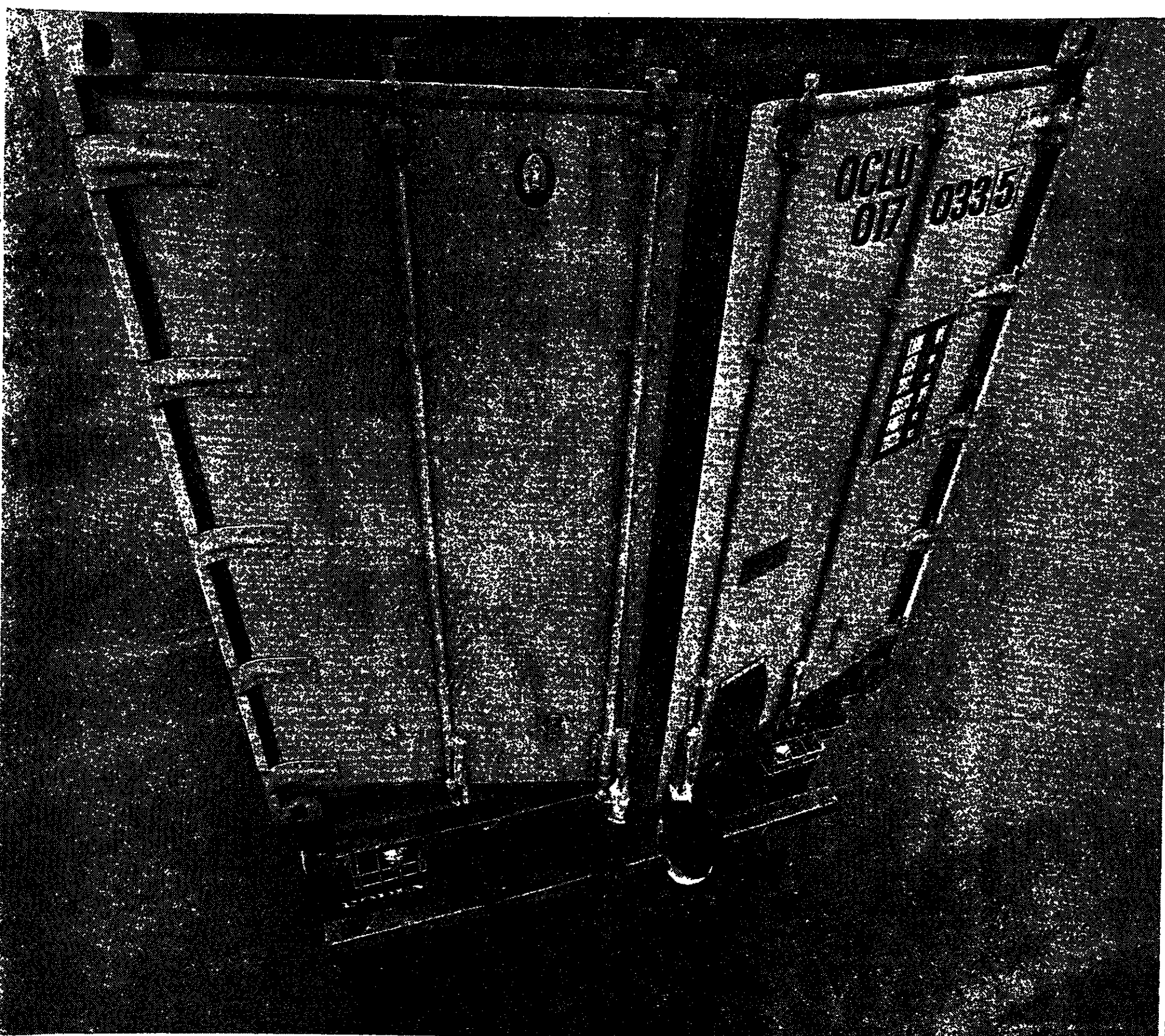
Suppose the Russians and Chinese decided to take over both South Korea and Formosa? "It would be undesirable for Japan to see this happen of course. But what would happen if the Chinese decided to take over Hongkong—would Britain fight for it?" Even with their chins up, the general doubts if the Japanese would ever again fight abroad. Homeland defence is different. "I heard the other week that American students decided to let the United States be overrun rather than lift a finger in its defence. We would wish to defend Japan to the bitter end."

Again one feels a surge of the old spirit. But the claim is insistent that it is all gone. "Japanese professional officers have had to relinquish all their medals and privileges, and they were barred from holding official posts. They got the lowest pensions in the world—when I was in France 10 years ago I met a retired French general who said he received every month what I was paid annually." (The Japanese pension has doubled since those days.) But there are no uniforms at the veterans' meetings, usually held in the home of the local area leader where discussions about world affairs and the sad state of the defence forces dominate conversation. Japan, say the ex-soldiers, has paid her reparations and sees in a peaceful policy the line of greatest enlightened self interest. "We are after all returning now to the true Japanese tradition—for 350 years before the country was open to the west in the mid-nineteenth century, we lived in perfect peace with the rest of the world."

### HEALTH AND WELFARE

"WHEN British newspapermen ask the Emperor whether he accepts responsibility for the treatment of Allied prisoners during the war he will certainly say yes. But this will not be true. The responsibility rested with the officers and NCOs, some of whom were shot for the ill-treatment they administered, as war criminals. What has to be remembered, however, is that British prisoners received the same rations as the people of Japan, and that Japanese soldiers received the same rations as the people of Japan, and that Japanese soldiers worked alongside the prisoners under the same conditions."

"It was most unfortunate that Japan fought Great Britain in the last war because Anglophile feelings by the Japanese people and the Emperor have been deeply established for many years. These Anglophile feelings were not uprooted by the war and Japan certainly wishes that this Anglo-Japanese friendship will be made more firm as a result of this visit. I wish health and welfare to other fellow veterans in Great Britain and I want to emphasise that Japanese ex-soldiers have been working hand-in-hand with some of your veterans associations. I want to send my warmest greetings to friends known and unknown."—General Seizo Arisue.



## The NEW trade entrance to the Far East is through OCL's front door

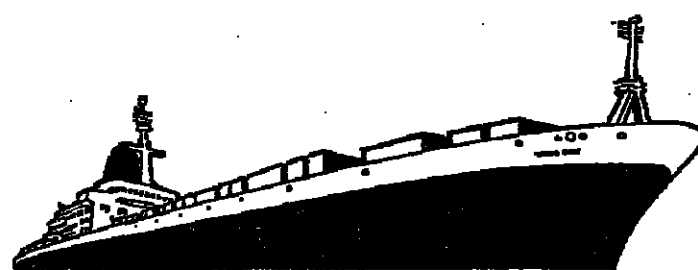
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THI



# Pacifism in the Pacific

by JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

EMPEROR HIROHITO'S first steps on European soil mark the biggest Japanese foreign policy initiative since Pearl Harbor. To link these two events in the same sentence is a harsh juxtaposition. But it is necessary as underlining the salient feature of Japan seen through average European eyes—she was a fierce opponent in the last war, but since then she might well have reverted to total isolation for all the impact she has made—diplomatically—on Europe.

This complete self-effacement has been deliberate and, Japanese-style, a typically dramatic reversal of roles. Here is the way the Japanese Foreign Office states the country's position: "The basic objectives of Japanese diplomacy are to secure world peace and to carry out in a positive manner the nation's international responsibilities which are rapidly increasing with the growth of national strength. In the cause of easing tensions and forming an orderly climate for world peace.... All Japan's efforts are conducted within the framework of its ideals as a peace-loving nation, but without losing sight of the realities of the modern world." These realities have just undergone a severe upheaval from the Japanese point of view. President Nixon has decided to try and thaw relations between Washington and Peking and he decided to introduce this volte face without taking Japan into his confidence or letting her "overreact" to the advance. Almost immediately after this the Americans delivered a second body blow to the Japanese—also with-

out notice—by raising the 10 per cent tariff wall against her imports. Japan took both these blows more or less impassively while allowing, on the Peking visit at least, that the Government was "very upset."

So far the chief outcome of the trans-Pacific tremor has been the turning of a fuelling stop for the Emperor's aircraft at Anchorage into an improbable mini-official royal visit to the United States. But these new realities must provoke more than this limited reaction—they may persuade Japan finally to leave the comforting shade of the American diplomatic wing and produce a policy of her own.

## Annual insult

One of the ironies of the Nixon approach to China is that the Japanese have resisted any possible reappraisal with the Chinese mainland, more in order to stay in line with American policy than because it suited Japan's best interests. So acute has this split between self-interest and American respect become that Japanese businessmen—who between them embrace a quarter of all Chinese foreign trade—insult their own government each year as a necessary tax required by Peking for signing trade agreements. The Japanese are told to issue a communiqué condemning their own leaders as war lords—and the reward is £330 millions of trade.

China, the unwilling senior victim of the wartime "co-prosperity sphere," remains Japan's most natural trading partner. And it is the country about which Japan entertains the greatest

complexity of feelings: the Chinese are fellow Asians; they took the worst of Japanese militarism—the Second World War for them began in 1937. But they are also the people who, alone before the Americans, left any cultural impact on Japan. The pull towards China is always present in Japan, and while embracing Formosa at America's behest one has the feeling that it has been Chinese reluctance to expand foreign trade commitments that has put the brake on business between the two countries.

It could just be that part of the reason for the Nixon Peking initiative is to forestall the development of a Sino-Japanese economic monster. Certainly the Japanese are now receiving a bigger quota of colourful Chinese vituperation and if the Nixon visit turns out to be more than the flash in the pan that innumerable US/Russian exercises of the same kind have been, then Japan might just be looking around for a new friend. Russia might be that friend—rich in raw materials, eager for the produce of an advanced country to help develop her own empty Far-Eastern fastnesses, anxious for an ally in case the Chinese become more troublesome. Substantial trading agreements have been signed with Russia but for a mixture of public and private reasons these have not been implemented fully. From the Japanese side, of course, Russia is the proprietor of even more raw material resources than China.

Perhaps these calculations owe too much to nineteenth century concepts. Maybe the dream of a ring of Powers circling the Pacific as the powers of antiquity surrounded the Mediterranean

will become the reality, and Europe will fade into peripheral obscurity. For those who see this vision, Japan appears as the pioneer of the beneficent post-Christian civilisation that will balance that of Greece.

But the dreamers and realists alike, the basic truth is that Japan is powerful. Her self-defence forces are already formidable—1,000 fighter aircraft, for instance—and could grow quickly. Japanese repudiation of atomic weapons is a matter of words—sincere words no doubt. But nuclear techniques applied to power stations and ships leave little ground to be covered to make bombs.

## Peace and profit

Japan exports money and skills to employ the vast idle labour resources laying to hand in Asia. This is almost certain to continue and the old co-prosperity sphere will (China excepted) be an unlocked for reality 30 years behind schedule. Japan's ambitions will be fulfilled and she will need peace to keep a matrix of interests across South-east Asia (and Australasia) making profits; the basic reason for a peaceable Japan—to secure her imports—loses none of its validity. Suppose this were to happen and then the Philippines produced a Castro. Japan would have both power and the motive to act, and her benign non-involvement would be a disaster.

Cheer leaders urge on supporters of a Japanese school team

JAPANESE barbers make some of our practitioners in hair seem like medieval agricultural workers. The sign of the revolving pole in Japan marks a sanctuary for poets in steel and steam.

On first going through the door there is an impression not of art but of casual dressing station; clients lie about with faces piled high with steaming white towels and swathed in protective overalls. Lady barbers in the shop add a nurse/hospital feeling. So does the vision of one hair artist (male) in a face mask. It is not obvious whether this is to save the barber from the plethora of menthol and camphor conditioners he is pouring over the barbed, or to avoid polluting the delicate ambience produced by these compounds with his own crude breathings.

It wasn't certain whether this was fixed, but I fell into the hands of the senior technician in the shop. As a descendant of the nation Shakespeare called rug-headed kerns, the job was obviously not one, in Japanese terms, for any junior cutter. Japanese hair is all the same, dense in texture, black in colour, but of an apparently light gauge. In terms of Japanese hair, mine had the consistency of barbed wire. But it is not like the Japanese I. Finch and my man didn't. But he proved in the end too delicate a performer for the crop he was reaping. He stuck on the lower slopes, making one one sortie into the interior with an instrument one of whose blades was of the proportions of a chopping block. For the rest he stuck to the peripheries with scissors like a kingfisher's beak darting about among the intrusions of the skin's edge.

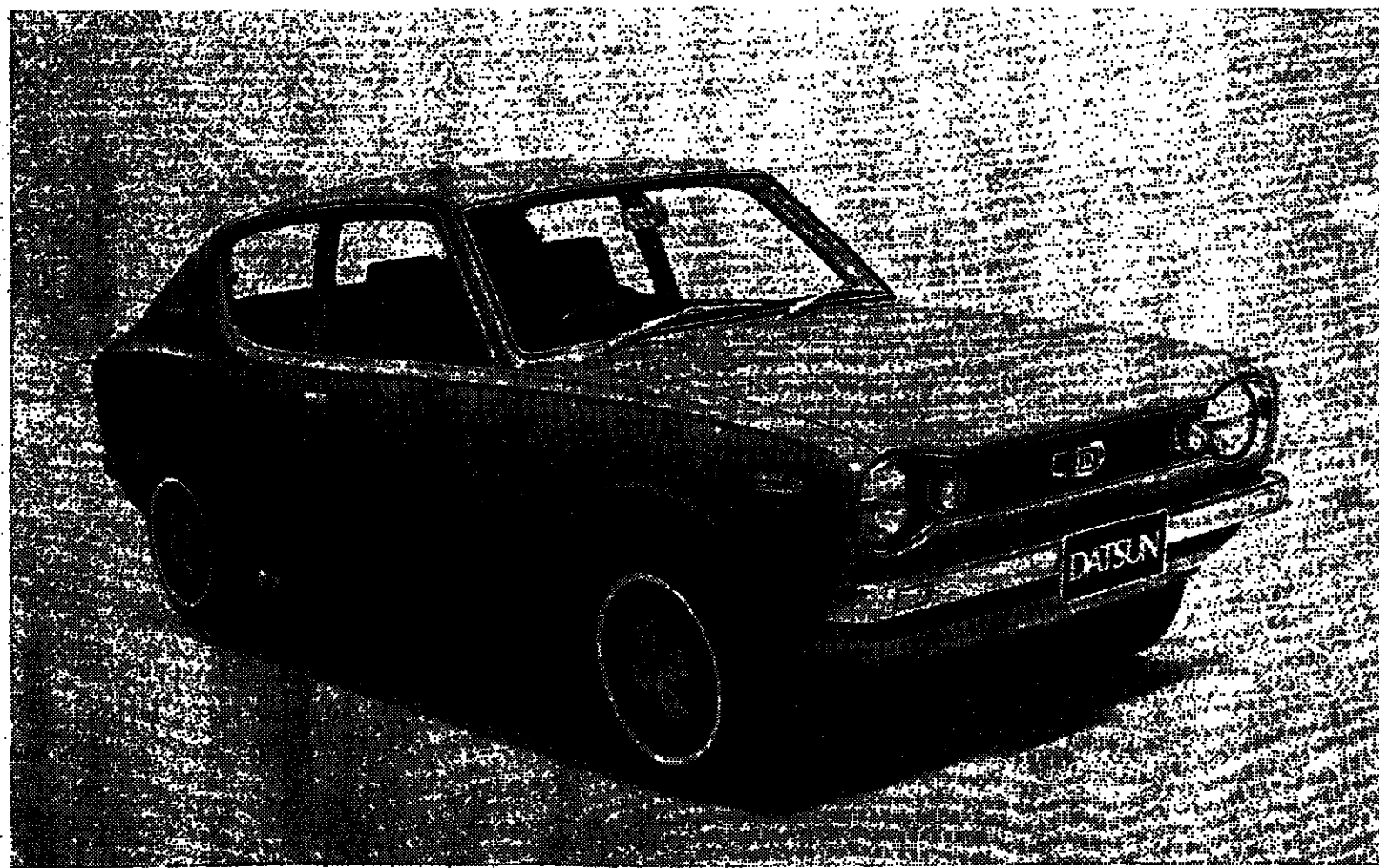
What I wanted was a haircut. The

Japanese barber was clearly not going to risk too much expensive equipment in the rough scrubland. Equally he was not going to lose face by just laying down his arms. So from the clipping stage we went suddenly into the washing procedure with a dollop of white foam on top of the head after the warning sign of the blue bib had been put on. Instead of having a sink in front of every chair in the wasteful English style, the Japanese walk in all their napkin finery and soap wigged heads to a single basin where sprays and massages and unguents are applied. Back in the first chair I got the special treatment not experienced since I left the Christian Brothers in Birkenhead—the napper, pummeling. Hands clasped, the barber made a quick round of punches, with the side of the left fist he went round again, then a show of light karate work was applied to both shoulders. Perhaps this is the

religious approach to hair cutting. With the bone massage completed, the seat back fell away, and I was on my back with a pile of hot towels pyramided round my nose. A little balmy surf was caressed on my face. By then it was too late to say that I had already been through the European procedure called—laughingly among the Japanese no doubt—shaving and that only two hours before. True I was then into my third week with one of the better examples. Boots stainless steel blades. In Japan this obviously amounted to no more than a random flailing among the stubble with a blunt instrument. In the nation of the Samurai sword, achieving perfection in sharpness, my effort probably just about made it possible for an artist to begin work. And what a harmonic performance it was; Charlie Chaplin's "Limelight" theme dripped sweetly from the transistor

radio, the steel moved up and down from side to side without tweaking anywhere, following the mouldings made for it by the barber's hands. No one has ever got farther up my nose with a cut-throat razor than this. And he went practically up to my brain with tiny pair of twittering scissors.

Powdered chin raised up vertical again, it was time to make another assault on the barbed wire which he tried to pound down with the flat of his hand helped with a hurricane blower, but the wool that has fought off the barbering community in Europe did not fall to Japanese blandishments. There were no victors. An interesting exploration for the Japanese barber, an interesting indulgence for me. Time elapsed, half an hour; cost, 60p. With so total a concept of haircutting, how do the Japanese manage to work so long? Probably because they take only ten minutes for lunch.



## THE EMPEROR DOES NOT DRIVE ONE OF THESE

As you would expect, he is driven in his home country in a very special custom-built Nissan-Datsun limousine.

The exciting new Datsun Cherry 100A has a 988 cc transverse engine, front wheel drive, all independent suspension and many safety features.

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## JAPAN TODAY



Toyota cars for export

## Never setting sun

by STUART GRIFFIN

EMPEROR HIROHITO has little time here to do more than ponder Britain's changes since his first visit as Crown Prince in 1921: no time really to compare Japan and Britain, the lives of 104 million fellow countrymen with the lives of 56 million British, or the directions in which each country moves.

I am more fortunate, having lived and worked in Japan for 25 years, an American journalist who arrived the day of surrender—September 2, 1945—and remained until moving to Britain 18 months ago. I saw Japan rise from near-biblical ruin by its own prodigious efforts and courage to such prosperity that many see its economy bypassing Russia, then America, by the year 2000. Some futurologists see the twenty-first as "Japan's Century."

I lived in rural Tokushima; Karuzawa, the Alpine summer resort that British missionaries founded; in Kyoto, the ancient capital; and in today's megapolitan capital, Tokyo. My home now is a cottage on the green, in a Quaker village in the Chilterns.

Japan was where, early, I found less of the twentieth century than any place I'd known; where later, though, this century rushed in, more than anywhere else.

Progress, prosperity brushed aside much of the old artistry, culture, and traditions. Old values were jettisoned in a rage for what was new and Western. I watched Japanese slip their moorings with their past with mixed emotions—my respect for how they rallied from disaster, junking the past that many held responsible for defeat and humiliation, welcoming change and democracy, determined to fashion a brave New Japan; but my chagrin at seeing best with worst tossed aside as old and Japanese, in favour of anything new, untried, American.

The Japanese murmured about the past as a closet-thing, an embarrassment dragging back their efforts for peace and progress and preventing their return to world recognition and international acceptance. The present

they swiftly fashioned was a mere launching-pad for the future that they rushed toward, and rush toward yet, with a super-thyroidal thrust and intensity.

"Stop the World," Japanese seem always to say. "We want to get on."

Not so the British. They seem to "Want to get off."

England, too, is twentieth century, but to a lesser degree. The British compromise, adapt, try to solve problems, accept its demands, savour its comforts and joys, survive its glooms and terrors. Britain, to me, views its past with deeper respect and uses its present to build its future. Japan gives lip-service to its past, sprints from its present into its future, and leaves one to wonder whether it knows where it is going, for how far, and why.

## Two lost empires

Britain perhaps, should be a little richer, work a little harder, be a little less of its curious mixture of smug self-complacency and anxious uncertainty about its destiny. Japan should be somewhat poorer, somewhat less energetic, take itself somewhat less soberly, be not so sure of itself and its destiny.

Japan suffered traumatically from war, Britain from aftermath. Both lost empires. Each sank to its knees economically. Japan bounded back courageously; Britain faltered and falters still. Japan exploded upward and outward; Britain slipped downward and inward. Japan was optimistic. Britain pessimistic, and while Japan careened into the "Jimmu Era" (Greatest Prosperity Since Emperor Jimmu) Britain lost momentum and began groping through a fog of confusion, economic travail, angry class conflict, worsening racial tension, loss of faith, and the disagreeable awareness of being downgraded internationally from world to minor Power status.

Britain's impact has diminished and is too small for a nation of such glory

Japan's influence rises but still primarily in economic terms.

The lost empire mood grips Britain yet. No such moods exist in Japan, for good reason: its farmers and fishermen turned urban factory hands, businessmen, and bureaucrats now feverishly carve out a new, more meaningful empire, by economic not military means.

Critics find Britain lethargic. They indict its dwindled productivity, its indifference, snobbery, and superiority complex, its pose of "I'm all right, Jack," its flight from the world mainstream. Critics fault Japan's materialism; its commercialisation of once-honoured ancient arts, crafts, and culture. Critics call Japanese compulsive workers, nationally obsessed, monolithically determined on an all-fronts Rising Sun flag advance, to hell with everyone else. They brand Japan "mere economic animal."

Japan has mingled feelings toward Britain: respect for British industrial technology, woollens and Scotch, the monarchy and manners, breeding and the humanities, but scorn for British apathy—toward money, power, success, position, recognition.

Britons speak of "quality" in life, of seeking "texture" in living. Japanese say this is self-justification, an excuse for pursuing smaller goals, lifting lighter burdens, becoming less involved, opting out.

More Britons than just the Angry Young Men and the Angry Brigade want change, and work for it. Not Japanese, not average Japanese at least. More Britons are dissatisfied with Britain than are Japanese with Japan, a fact both good and bad. Britons do not find they have the same full share in their homeland that most Japanese find they have in theirs, and all too many Britons doubt whether their share will be any greater in the future. Not so the Japanese.

Each Japanese feels he is growing with Japan, as he works for Japan, as for himself and he is certain he will be rewarded—and recognised for his efforts—by Japan—just as Japan will be by the world.

M is the chief resident futurologist in one of the largest of Tokyo's city companies. He is just into his forties, a former research chemist, perhaps burnt out in his subject (although we did not discuss this), but certainly, as he confessed, no longer able to gain satisfaction from it.

The place where we ate dinner was an eloquent symbol of the dualism in M himself—the coexistence, harmonious and well-regulated, of two entirely distinct strands side by side, indigenous and traditional now separated and kept apart from modern and foreign-based. This is a new development in Japan, a move beyond the happy synthesis evolved in the mid-fifties. Under this older synthetic treatment, the newest modern would obliterate the traditional, and this recent dualism, the juxtaposition of the two distinct elements, might be the only way to ensure the survival of the indigenous.

The restaurant was on the fourth basement floor in the newest ferro-concrete, stainless steel block in the "city" area of Tokyo. The car park was even lower—our limousine seemed to burrow right into the depths beneath Tokyo. Within this ultra-modern structure, floor B4 is a complex of traditional Japanese restaurants, linked by a maze of narrow footbridges, wood-beamed corridors, and verandas, all out of the seventeenth century. A yard-wide stream flows swiftly over a pebble bed between restaurant and restaurant, and reminds one of the tea-houses in Kyoto's geisha district. Intermittent puffs of conditioned air rustle the leaves of bamboo, maple, and trailing willow. Above, the floor of B3 has been made into a convincing replica of the sky on a clear summer night.

## Management differences

We talked about the main aspects of M's work—technological development and the peculiar social needs that would supply the drive: the adaptability of the Japanese worker, the ease with which he can be redeployed within his company and retrained; the high degree and the wide spread of numeracy, the absence of dread, in fact the sense of close affinity, in face of the computer.

Then M gave his ideas on the difference between management structure in Japan and the West. In a typical Japanese context, everyone contributes to management, all have a share in control. The parallel is the mikoshi, the portable ark in which the spirit of the Shinto parish deity is borne on the shoulders of stalwart parishioners around the parish confines. It lurches frenziedly and zig-zags crazily first to left and then to right, and eventually, after much time

## Ecstasy in industry

by GEOFFREY BOWNAS

The Tomoy expressway from Tokyo to Nagaya, with Mount Fuji in the background.



and sweat, it reaches its goal. There is no marked leader; all have their share in control, all contribute a high degree of ecstatic commitment.

The Western equivalent is the rowing eight: a known and accepted rule-book structure, cold and unfeeling, with cox calling the commands and the eight pulling manfully to time, though with their backs towards the ultimate goal.

This contrast, says M, will be explicit in the character, the quality of technology. The West's is chilly, stately, and inhuman; one of the themes of the seventies for Japan will be the development of her own technology, warmer, more humane, less coldly logical than the West's.

And I remembered that this was not the idle, untutored dreaming of a social scientist; rather, the controlled vision of the eminently practical scientist. For M, the seventies will be a period of vast and complex development projects that embrace the whole of Japan and cross the limits of sectors conventionally hived off to particular industries. Pollution is an example, or systems technology; here, the response of government to its rôle as leader will be vital. In direct contrast to the majority of Western commentators, M does not give a high rating to his government's performance in the sixties as initiator and coordinator: in fact, he sees it as second rate, trailing miserably behind and blown up by the pack-leading group of major industrial conglomerates.

M has provided his company with its slogan for the seventies. Japan had its era of the 3 C's (car, colour television, and cooler) during the second half of the sixties, which gave place last year to the 3 V's (visa, for

foreign travel, villa, and visit—larger, better equipped home friend or workmate); these should owned, indulged in, or aimed at by any and every self-respecting M of the status symbol. From planners, and to coordinate resources and effort, M offers for next ten years the slogan of S's—system, safety, and "sense," the ultimate goal.

## Mixing East and West

Safety includes pollution and other environmental hazards to as much as or even more than a the world's developed nations, is prey. By "sense," M means correct mix of East and West, and modern, and the creation acknowledgement of values other those springing from naked. With a millennium and a half of ing, the Japanese are past masters the technique of ingesting and pe their own distinctive stamp on cultural loans. M's "sense" will new dimension value to utility glittering mod. cons. that clutter Japanese house, and bring taste into play. It will also inform evolution of a programme for the servation of traditional Japanese culture, and the technique of unit it as an active component along the modern and alien.

Then, he barked back again concept of a new, humane tech at once product and promoter of "sense," a technology deriving and wedded to the canons of Jap art and religion, the human sciences in their broadest se perhaps, for short, zen-technique.



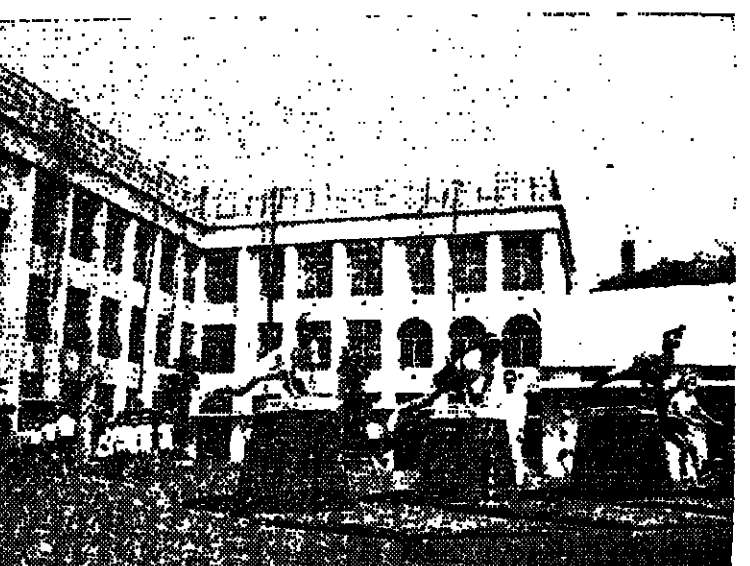
THE EMPEROR

Under the new Constitution of 1947, the Emperor became the symbol of the State and the unity of the people. In private life, his main interest is the study of marine life, and he has published several books on the subject. He is also well versed in botany.



FAMILY LIFE

Profound changes have occurred since the end of the war in the family life of the Japanese. A series of measures to democratise the nation's family system was carried out shortly after the war. These include the introduction of the new Civil Code which gave women equal legal status with men in all phases of life and abolished the old patriarchal character of the family.



EDUCATION

A modern nationally standardized education system was introduced in 1872, and by 1880 every child was required to attend elementary school. Today compulsory education is for nine years between the ages of six and fifteen. There are 379 universities, 473 junior colleges, 60 technical colleges and high standard educational television and radio programmes.



Japan has been called the world's most rapidly changing society. At the same time, Japan rests upon traditions reaching back into the mists of time. History and tradition, far from imposing barriers to change, have actually stimulated an unparalleled change in Japan.

## INFORMATION CENTRE

EMBASSY OF JAPAN

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GOVERNMENT

The post-war era reopened with national enthusiasm to create a new society dedicated to peaceful cooperation and a democratic way of life. The Preamble of the Constitution reflects the Japanese people's pledge to uphold the ideals of peace and democratic order. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time... We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth.



THEATRE

The theatrical arts flourish in Japan. There are perhaps none in their variety, ranging from the formal stately of the classical Noh drama to the down-to-earth lustiness of popular vaudeville, from Kabuki and Kyogen, whose traditions have been handed down through the centuries to contemporary musicals. The oldest of these is Noh, which traces its origin back to the 11th century, when various rituals and religious dances of the 11th century were integrated and developed. Noh reached its present form in the early 16th century.



SPORT

Every type of sport, both traditional and modern, has a long following in Japan. In 1964 Tokyo was the host city for the 18th Olympic Games. Early next year, the 1972 Winter Olympics will be held in the city of Sapporo in Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan.



# Thieu's sign

IN LACOTT, Monday



THE re-election of President Nguyen Van Thieu may in the future be seen as the culminating achievement of the United States pacification programme. True, this was no triumph for democracy — but it was an outstanding example of the degree of population control which has been achieved, in the wake of US military successes and the economic take-off in the South Vietnamese countryside, by the administrative and governmental apparatus.

Over South Vietnam, the rewards and sanctions that the Government commands brought Vietnamese to the polls to cast a vote for President Thieu, in dutiful and orderly fashion in all parts of the country, were a far cry from the chaos which greeted the troops at the election stations. The requirement was a simple one, expressed by one city dweller as "You take the picture of Thieu, put it in the envelope, and put the envelope in the

box." As simple as an inoculation. And indeed that comparison is illuminating. What other underdeveloped country could have achieved yesterday's turnout for a public health programme, or anything like it for a birth control programme. It should of course be added that the command transmitted by the Thieu government apparatus, yesterday, and largely obeyed, was not one requiring much effort or any sacrifice on the part of the population.

What happens when the same apparatus transmits economic costs or risk of life and limb or, for example, orders to betray VC-cleaning relatives, is another matter. The South Vietnamese Government has held off on the first, there being little direct taxation of the countryside, but in its recruiting for the armed forces and in its anti-Vietcong Phoenix programme of military service, desertion, and a sort of tacit blocking of Phoenix have been some of the responses. But even here

there is a good measure of success.

That measure is reflected in recent captured documents, which contain rather more breast-beating than normal in Communist self-criticism. In an oblique way it is acknowledged that the pacification programme has badly damaged what is called the "Vietcong infrastructure" by the Americans. Party chapters are admonished not to flee their districts, the leadership in local areas accused of rigidity and even of what the documents bluntly call "fear of death." In areas where they still have strength the Communists are reorganising with greater emphasis on sapper and demolition troops and on counter pacification teams, and with great stress laid on the infiltration of decent elements within the puppet organisations.

Yesterday's exercise, like the passage of the election law which in the end excluded Ky, like the blatant revving up of the Government machine which led to Minh's

withdrawal, and like the show of military and police force which cowed the urban opposition in the past two weeks, amounted to a deliberate parading of his strength by President Nguyen Van Thieu. How long will he stay "strong" and how long will he stay President? After their recent showing, it would be fair to say that local non-Communist groups simply do not have the strength or the will to seriously trouble Thieu, unless circumstances change wildly in their favour.

Even on the very eve of the election there were still two united opposition fronts, one for Ky, and one (more or less) for Minh. The radical An Quang Buddhists clearly feel the time is far from ripe for the exertion of their considerable potential strength. The Catholics are divided and confused. And thus, the more likely than the one-man election has produced among educated and sensitive people in the cities, and to a lesser extent in the countryside, has no focus or real means of expression.

Economic disaster would change that picture. But that is not likely, as long as the United States continues to subsidise South Vietnam. South Vietnam is close to achieving a fiscal stability few would have thought possible two years ago, and will round it off, it is thought, by an effective devaluation of the piastre in a few months.

This will be accompanied by large pay rises for soldiers and officials. Politically speaking, the problem is to extend the Delta level of prosperity to the city poor and into the northern lowlands. But even if this is not done, and the prospects are dubious, enough South Vietnamese benefit from the present system to give Thieu a fairly solid base, economically speaking.

Clearly, military disasters would undermine President Thieu's position, and these are more likely than economic troubles. If it is assumed that the Vietcong would have a hard time reestablishing themselves in the Delta because of the new prosperity there and the com-

parative strength of the Government apparatus, then likely Community policy will be two-pronged — an attempt to link up with the non-Communist opposition in the cities and an attempt to use their main force to inflict a series of defeats on the South Vietnamese army.

President Thieu himself claims to hold the view that the culminating operation of the war will be a huge defensive battle west of Hue in the north of the country, perhaps in 1973. On the matter of possible military reverses, there are two interconnected questions, that of the level of American air, artillery, and logistic support, and that of the morale of the army.

If the US decides, as military logic would dictate, to keep a reasonably sized "residual force" in Vietnam of helicopters, artillery, and tactical air, that would give the South Vietnamese army a fair chance in major encounters with the North Vietnamese. Much will then depend on the quality of the generalship and the morale of ARVN troops, particularly of

elite troops. Even with US support there can be failures, as Lam Son 719 showed, as Snoul demonstrated.

"In the midst of victory, we cry defeat," said one US official, commenting on the heart-searching in the states over the failure to arrange a genuinely democratic election here. It is true that there has been a victory of sorts in the countryside of South Vietnam. The control, although impressive, is, however, fragile and in many parts of the country, particularly the north, amounts to no more than "military occupation." Thieu would lose his job — indeed he has said he would relinquish it — if the United States should cease pouring in the money that sustains the system and sweetens the countryside. But his real worry must be the spectre of total military withdrawal, and beyond that, that even with the "residual force," a series of defeats could so demoralise the army as to lead to both his removal and to accommodation with the Communists.

# Killing mes

IN HOGGART, Monday

Y is the third anniversary of the revival of torment. On October 3, a march in London attempted to take a through the city which had been banned two days by the Minister of Home Affairs. In the which followed people were bated and a number of were down by water. Later a full-scale riot out in the Bogside marked the opening lities.

Years later at least ople have been killed, ng 83 in 1971. Though, of people have fed, me as for good, these have and four British soldiers play. It has been killed. Intermittent of a recent trial has been introduced and a civil dis-

and the defence campaign is an active government of the modern and age. Increasingly, it seems almost ser- of a new govern Northern Ire- will be changed at root the next few months. city of Belfast mean- reverberates almost right to the sound of ns and gunshots. areas of the city, once "prosperous" commu- in appearance much y other major British al city, are sealed off dents or by the army. are people living in the d areas who have sleep for two months, is scarcely a working- person in Belfast who know someone who an killed. Since August ar the fragile co-exis- between the two us communities has destroyed.

escalation of the e has been steady and ess except for a com- ely quiet period in the of 1969-70.

y 4, 1969: A civil rights nder was ambushed. rant Protestants lead- rioting in a large part donderry.

ary, 1969: The Prime er, Captain Terence, just held off the tion when he won the il election. He resigned n the year.

t 2, 1969: The first riot- ke out in Belfast down otestant Shankill Road.

t 12, 1969: The most s rioting yet seen broke n Londonderry follow- an Apprentice Boys' Police, used gas for st time in an attempt to up crowds.

t 14, 1969: The first riot occurred when John ther was killed in th and Patrick Rooney, l was shot in Belfast.

t 15, 1969: British began peacekeeping in Belfast and London. Rioting continued in t for another night.

er 12, 1969: The army under heavy fire from taxis in the Shankill rioting after it had been d to disband the B- il Constabulary. The olliceman was killed.

1970: Serious rioting out in East Belfast for st time.

8, 1970: A curfew was ed on the Falls Road following intense riote- re.

ary 6, 1971: Gunner was killed, the first r to be shot deliber- in the present troubles.

10, 1971: Three Scot- soldiers were found red outside a pub on nskills of Belfast.

11, 1971: More than hundred people were d of whom 240 were d without trial. t rioting and up to today gle have been killed. as at Burntollet Bridge mory, 1969, that: most b onlookers realised here was no solution, no le needing ground for o sides. Two and three o years later, that on looks even more. It is possible to argue here is nothing in the ion which gives any mprove. It could even be ve seen only the ming of the agony.

FOR all the recent policy to be covered by the Greater London Council, London Transport's record has still remained stuck in the familiar groove. Fares go up with monotonous regularity, the number of passengers falls off, and the service, except for people who can make use of the Victoria Line, which is quick and comfortable, gets worse.

Last year alone, the number of bus passengers fell to 1,802 million. This was 5.4 per cent down on 1969. It compares with 20,004 million back in the halcyon days of 1964. Passenger miles have dropped from 4,204 million to 3,410 million in the same years, vehicle miles from 24.1 million to 199 million. The underground railway has not fared so badly but London is a big city and enormous numbers of people do not live within easy walk of a station.

Of course, London Transport can scarcely shoulder the blame for the current frightening exodus of citizenry to places beyond the capital's borders. (The latest census shows that, at 7.3 million the city's population is already down to its 1951 level, set for 1961 and a further 200,000 or more could vanish in the next three years.)

But bad, expensive communications must take their place in the list of disincentives to London life, along with rocketing rates and house prices, all of which encourage families in particular to leave and live in smaller, healthier, easier, friendlier places such as Hatfield, Hertford, Oxford, Aylesbury, Guildford and Haywards Heath.

And, of course, as the population falls so does London Transport's potential clientele, which again makes their business that much more difficult. But higher fares are certainly not the way to help stem the tide, nor to discourage the dithering city loyalist from possible car purchase, nor to lure present owners into abandoning their personal door-to-door service, particularly when the private vehicle costs almost as much to keep parked in the street or garage as to use.

It goes without saying, too, that higher fares hit the unnumbered mass of underprivileged or poor who congregate in big cities. Since London, at any rate, is being increasingly planned to cater for the car owner, their outlook (eight per cent increase on season tickets next January) is becoming bleak indeed.

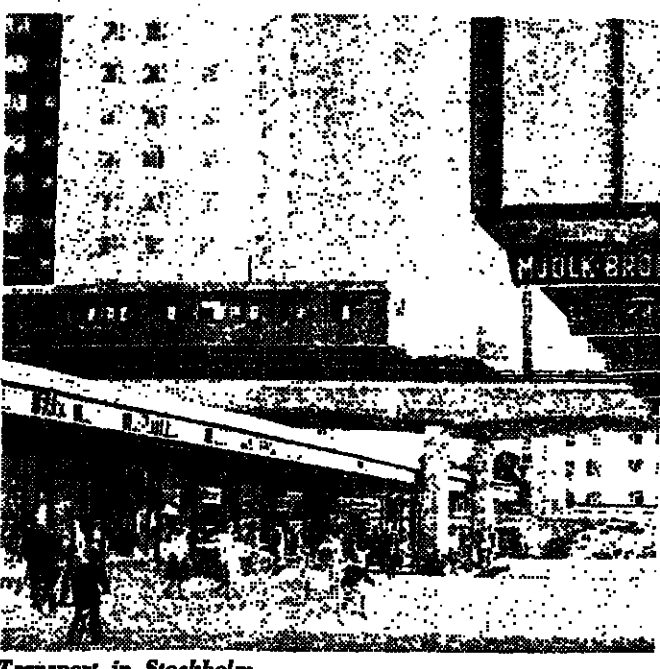
The revolution in thinking began last year in the coastal town of Halmstadt, which has a population of about 47,000. In spite of three fare increases over the previous four years the bus company was again on the brink of bankruptcy.

Taking their courage in both hands the councillors decided to introduce yearly season tickets giving unlimited use of the city's buses instead of putting up the fares again. The cost of the new annual tickets was pitched at £8 and at the same time as they were introduced ordinary cash fares were increased by 25 per cent and pensioners' concessions abolished. This was no hardship to old people because the new annual tickets were cheaper than their old ones.

The effect of the innovation started even its most optimistic advocates. The £160,000 annual revenue of the bus company went up by about 15 per cent, and enabled it to increase the frequency of its services. It did not take long for word to get about in Sweden, and after considerable argument Halmstadt decided to follow Halmstadt's example. All-in tickets costing £4 a month, or just over 13p a day, were introduced last week. The new tickets contain 11 million people and is similar in size to the area covered by London's Red and Green buses.

Both measures are designed to increase revenues but whereas London Transport is bent on a self-defeating and vicious spiral of decline Stockholm is offering a better service for less money. By this means political leaders in Greater Stockholm and managers of the Regional Transport Authority hope to attract more passengers and start off a trend of growth again. It could be the most important experiment in city transport for decades.

On Sunday evening Harold Wilson was accompanied to the party reception in the Corn Exchange by two tall young men, again with a hand permanently on their arms. An Irish reporter said there was never such a show of force at Dublin conferences. But then he Irish police knew who to look for. Labour Party said even Golda Meir never had such a bodyguard. But she, after all, is only the Prime Minister of a country at war.



Transport in Stockholm

# Fare games

As London bus costs soar, JUDY HILLMAN examines the capital's dilemma and TERENCE BENDIXSON suggests a solution

AS London Transport announces another round of savage fare increases, fares on the buses, underground and suburban railways in Stockholm are being cut by between 10 and 50 per cent for regular travellers.

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The effect of the innovation started even its most optimistic advocates. The £160,000 annual revenue of the bus company went up by about 15 per cent, and enabled it to increase the frequency of its services. It did not take long for word to get about in Sweden, and after considerable argument Halmstadt decided to follow Halmstadt's example. All-in tickets costing £4 a month, or just over 13p a day, were introduced last week. The new tickets contain 11 million people and is similar in size to the area covered by London's Red and Green buses.

Both measures are designed to increase revenues but whereas London Transport is bent on a self-defeating and vicious spiral of decline Stockholm is offering a better service for less money. By this means political leaders in Greater Stockholm and managers of the Regional Transport Authority hope to attract more passengers and start off a trend of growth again. It could be the most important experiment in city transport for decades.

On Sunday evening Harold Wilson was accompanied to the party reception in the Corn Exchange by two tall young men, again with a hand permanently on their arms. An Irish reporter said there was never such a show of force at Dublin conferences. But then he Irish police knew who to look for. Labour Party said even Golda Meir never had such a bodyguard. But she, after all, is only the Prime Minister of a country at war.

To prevent fraud the new monthly ticket will have a passport photograph and the signature of their owner on them as well as a registration number. They will be renewed with a sticker and if Stockholm forces Halmstadt's practice it should be possible to have such renewals sent by post in response to a banker's order. Time-wasting queuing at ticket offices would be avoided.

As at Halmstadt, Stockholm has withdrawn all other forms of periodic tickets and increased cash fares to coincide with the introduction of the new monthly seasons. A side benefit is expected to be the speeding up of the city's one-man operated buses as a result of reducing the number of transactions handled by drivers, which can waste a lot of time. In Central London the speed of the double-deckers is forecast by London Transport to fall from 8 m.p.h. to 7 m.p.h. when one-man buses are introduced.

It is too early to know the outcome of these measures but they reflect a major change in transport thinking. Hitherto Stockholm, like all European cities, has been bent on the pursuit of what is euphemistically called a balanced transportation policy. Urban motorways have been built and efforts made to provide good quality underground and bus services alongside them. The cost has been astronomical, the use of public transport has dwindled and citizens are afflicted by the danger, noise and fumes of countless cars.

The new monthly tickets are an attempt to break out of this trend. They will give Stockholm residents who buy them unhindered and low-cost use of every public conveyance in the region, including ferries. The hope is that people will increasingly be tempted to go shopping and for weekend expeditions as well as to get to work.

This may not be quite the wishful thinking it seems on first sight. A range of traffic management measures are also pending that will improve the environment at the expense of motorists. Bus lanes are to be increased 200 fold and precincts created that will be crossed only by buses. Cars will be increasingly forced to take to the main roads but bus lanes will prevent them from obstructing public transport. It looks like a series of experiments that Sir Desmond Plummer and Sir Richard Way should be watching very closely.

THE European case suffered death by heavy steamroller at Brighton yesterday. The verdict was always a foregone conclusion but instead of serving as the climax to the "great debate" within the Labour movement, the last chance to argue the case on its merits, the conference degenerated into a somewhat crude exercise of political posturing.

Mr Ian ("he's not as nice as he looks") Mikardo saw to it that the debate became not so much a debate as a demonstration against the Common Market. Not counting the proposers and seconders of resolutions Chairman Mikardo called 18 speakers against the Common Market and four in favour.

The only leading pro-European in the party to reach the rostrum was Lord George-Brown who has lots of guts left but little influence these days. Mr Mikardo from the chair joined in the jibes to present Lord George-Brown as a harmless eccentric from the past. All morning and until the former Foreign Secretary was called half an hour after lunch the debate had been deadly dull. From then on the atmosphere grew hot and nastier.

Mr James Callaghan turned in a conference performance of brute professionalism. "You have to hand it to Jim," said a hardened attendee of political occasions.

"Listening to him you would think he believed every word he was saying," Mr Callaghan was in some ways the impresario of the occasion. More than any other man he was responsible for setting the Labour steamroller into reverse and accelerating its retreat from the policy adopted in office. There he was yesterday, the man at the wheel, no Sunday



# PETER JENKINS IN BRIGHTON Market murder

driver Jim, ready to back over anybody so foolish as to stand in his path.

There was no crumb of comfort for Mr Roy Jenkins and the 30 or 40 MPs who intend to vote according to their convictions. "The national executive considers," announced Mr Callaghan—reading carefully from his notes, as solemn as a hanging judge—"that we should join hands on this issue and walk together." For Mr Jenkins and his friends the heat is now on: increasingly they will be accused—as they were accused yesterday of keeping a Tory Government in office for the sake of their tender European consciences.

Mr Callaghan's other achievement was to leave a future Labour Government's European options open while giving the impression that it might well pull out. If the demands he made for renegotiation are to be taken seriously as conditions for continuing membership, a Labour government would have no choice but to pull out.

Nobody, of course, including Mr Callaghan believes this to be possible or desirable. But consummate politician as he is, Mr Callaghan performed the remarkable political feat of inserting a large foot in the door while at the same time slamming it shut with a rude bang.

The question now is whether the controversy dies down or intensifies as personalities and power questions come to the fore. Mr Callaghan might see it in his interest to keep the Common Market on the boil for just as long as he can: his political talents are entirely suited to a good lusty negative campaign arousing patriotic instincts and material fears. But in spite of the nastiness which began to creep into yesterday's debate, and the apprentices ready to try their hands at some sorcery, the senses of the Labour Party remain dulled. It seems to have enthusiasm neither for constructive policy making nor destructive controversy. The few high moments of yesterday's debate could not disguise the fact that the party is bored stiff with the Common Market.

Some Labour leaders see the battle continuing until the Treaty of Rome is actually signed or even beyond. Others expect or hope that it will die away after the decisive vote in the Commons on October 28. "The argument stops tomorrow," Mr Harold Wilson said enigmatically on Sunday. What did he mean? That Mr Jenkins and the Labour Europeans can stop arguing and troop into the lobby like good boys? Or did he mean that the national argument is over and we are mercifully turned to other things? I suspect it is the latter situation he would prefer to see and so, perhaps would the majority of the party.

# MISCELLANY

## Checkpoint Charlie

NO ECLIPSE is more total than the eclipse of a politician. Until a year ago George Brown was deputy leader of the Labour Party, a man as rich in honour as in anecdote. Yet before Chairman Mikardo called Lord George to the rostrum in the head-on Market debate at Brighton yesterday afternoon, he insisted that party officials check the former Foreign Secretary's credentials.

The issue was whether his Lordship was attending the conference as a distinguished guest, or as an ex-officio delegate. Labour people, like Labour MPs, are entitled to attend and to speak, provided they have registered this intention. Had George signed it? Yes, it turned out, he had. So he was able to announce himself, with more irony than was immediately evident, as "Brown, ex-Belper, ex-officio."



Brown—extra

to the hall itself two soberly suited men were on guard with hands at the ready inside their jackets. Four more plainclothes men, all tacitly sporting blue ties and blue silk handkerchieves, patrolled the perimeter gangway. More policemen, with cars and dogs, are on 24-hour watch outside the Grand, which is barely one hundred yards from the conference hall. Uniformed men were padding the car parks and building sites in between throughout the session.

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## Rare beef

SCENE: The elegant terrace of the Grand Hotel, Brighton. That most fastidious of Shadow Ministers, Tony Crosland, is sipping lunchtime lager with wife and friends. He asks for sandwiches but is told they will take half an hour to cut. The conference resumes in less than half an hour, so Tony declines. One of the party goes instead to a corner shop, returning five minutes later with packets of ham sandwiches which are spread over the table.

Enter in consternation one maître d'hotel in black jacket and striped trousers. This is a disgrace, you can't bring your own food into the Grand, they will have to be removed. Fingers snap, waiters bustle. But Crosland stands firm, icily polite like a departmental Minister defending his estimates against the Treasury razor. As always, they compromise. Tony can eat his sandwiches, but only if they are decanted off the greaseproof paper and on to a Grand Hotel silver salver. Bon appetit.

## Plot spot

A MEMBER of the Russian trade delegation is stopped in London and given a breathalyser, which forces him to defect. Russian agents are photographed depositing packages on Hampstead Heath, and a number of diplomats are ordered to leave the country by the Government. The Foreign Secretary rides off into the sunset.

long been scheduled for Saturday's spot. The play, "Dead Drop" was written by Max Marquis (which sounds like a spy's code name if any name does). Besides, who could be expected to believe a plot like that?

## Southern cross

JUDGE NOT lest ye be judged. Down Under they've got the same worries as Up Here and stand in similar fear of the alien porn. "Hair" was bad enough but an even fiercer row has broken out in Australia over plans to stage a production of the Christian rock musical Jesus Christ Superstar. Opponents have described the musical as blasphemous, and not the sort of thing we want in the outback.

The attack would stand a better chance of success, however, if it came from a united front. Theatrical entrepreneur Harry Miller, who is trying to stage the musical, has been forced to slam an injunction on the prestigious Loretto Convent, preventing them from staging a production they have been quietly rehearsing for months of yes, "Jesus Christ Superstar."

● HARD INDEED are the pressures for an economic and social kind of Toryism—the London branch of PEST has had complaints from members that the price of the weekly discussion lunch is too high. Praising what they preach, the group has cut the 50p price at a stroke, and sandwiches are available at 15p. Cloth caps can be hired at the door.



Gordon Sinclair  
NAME Gordon Sinclair AGE 16  
EDUCATION Primary School, five years Secondary School  
STATUS Illiterate PROSPECTS Zero

Gordon Sinclair just spent ten years in the English school system. He's illiterate. He's the one who got through primary school without being able to read. The one who there's no help for in secondary school. The one who drops out at 16 being able to read a handful of words. Don't miss 'The making of an adult illiterate', this week in

The Times Educational Supplement





## What's wrong with the law?

In the first of three articles, HAROLD JACKSON examines the functioning and administration of the English courts



TWO YOUNG MEN were recently arrested on a charge of obstructing the police. It was one of those cases where the charge represented the frustration of the authorities rather than a real situation. On their first appearance in court they applied for legal aid but were refused. On their two subsequent appearances they were represented by a solicitor and the charge was eventually thrown out by the magistrates. The Court awarded costs of £10 to the accused, which presumably gave some indication of its view of the case. But the solicitor's bill was £63, so they were in effect fined £53 for something they said they had not done and of which the Court had found them not guilty.

It ought to be unrepresentative but unfortunately it gives a true picture of British justice than tends to come from the conference and dinner speeches of lawyers and judges. Not surprisingly, we are beginning to get an increasing swell of protest about the operation of the legal system, not least about its costs, its delays, and its eccentricities.

The cases that tend to make the news are the big trials—the "OZ" prosecution, the Krays, and the Richardsons. In reality they are highly unrepresentative. Last year there were 44,134 trials in assize courts and quarter sessions but they were a drop in the bucket compared with what went through the magistrates' courts. They conducted 1,776,664 cases—97.5 per cent of all trials—and sent 38,332 people to prison.

Plainly, in terms of quantity, what we need to be concerned about are the lower courts. Such courts are where most of us are likely to appear if we are charged with an offence and the likelihood is that this is the only contact we shall have with the judicial system. As in the case of the two young men, it can leave some pretty bitter memories.

There are some 1,000 magistrates'

courts in session on any given day. The bulk of them are run by lay magistrates, though there are still 48 full-time, legally qualified stipendiaries, 34 of whom sit in London. The quirks in the system start even here: the city of Bristol, with a population of 450,000, has no stipendiary; Alerthyr Tydfi's 60,000 citizens are prepared to pay a full-time magistrate.

What the rest of us rely on are 12,551 men and 6,699 women who are reckoned respectable, able and uncommitted enough to sit in judgment on their fellows 25 times a year. They must be over 21 and under 70 but their other qualifications remain a matter of some mystery. They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of 130 advisory committees throughout the country, but the membership of the committees is kept secret.

### 'Oz' trial

The Labour Government introduced changes which were designed to broaden the catchment area from which the magistracy is drawn. There has never been a breakdown of professions and incomes of JPs, so all impressions are inevitably subjective. But they seem in the main to be drawn from the ranks of those active in local politics, charitable organisations, and similar bodies, tempered here and there with trade unionists.

Until five years ago, though there was a statutory duty for training to be provided, it was not obligatory for magistrates to attend. Most did, but there were some notably backward areas. Now attendance is also compulsory but only for those appointed since 1966. There are thus still magistrates sitting who have had no training for the work.

Each court has a clerk, who must be legally qualified and must guide the justices on points of law during a hearing. But the decision on the defendant's guilt or innocence is supposed to be the justices' alone.

Inevitably, a clerk can sometimes impose his personality on the laymen and there are plenty of cases cited by lawyers where this has happened. In some instances the clerk has even been known to retire with the magistrates.

The Home Office is now looking at the whole system but the chances are that we shall retain the lay justices who have been with us since the days of Edward III. Not least of the considerations is what it would cost to replace them. Considering our dedication as a society to the rule of law and the constant fuss that is being made about the cost of crime, we are astoundingly mean about what we are prepared to pay on the administration of justice.

Last year the total amount spent on running the courts—magistrates, petty sessions, assizes, and quarter sessions—was £21,787,856. If that seems a lot it might be compared with the £28 million spent on the stretch of the M3 which allows motorists to move marginally faster between Bagshot and Basingstoke. Our social priorities get a bit odd at times. In the magistrates' courts the citizen faced with the loss of his liberty and possibly his livelihood can expect just £7.80 to be spent on ensuring justice in his case, and that will include his share of staff wages, running costs, debt charges, and capital expenditure from revenue.

The amount spent on the courts is not simply of academic interest. It has a vital effect on the speed and efficiency of justice. The shortage of staff and premises means that cases are held up, sometimes for months, before the accused can be brought for trial. Mr Justice Streetfield recommended in a report that all criminal cases should be disposed of within four months. But one man charged with possession had to wait eight months for trial—and was acquitted at the end of it. At the Old Bailey, which is crammed with cases all the time, the average wait for those bailed to appear for trial is 3½ months.

If the case then goes for appeal the

delay will be even worse. When Mr Justice Griffiths decided to release those convicted in the "OZ" trial a bail pending appeal he made the observation that the hearing would probably not be held for five months and that by then one of the men would have served the major part of his sentence. The main reason for the hold-up was the necessity of obtaining a full transcript, and the court shorthand writers and typists are under such pressure that they are more behind with the work.

There ought to be more of these, of course, but we are not apparently prepared to pay for them. There was a short-lived experiment with typewriters, but it proved to be something of a fiasco. Some witnesses were inaudible, others incomprehensible. It was hard to be sure who was speaking sometimes, to a point where in one trial the defendant was sadly with what eventually turned out to be a statement by a hostile prosecution witness. What was needed was shorthand writer to monitor the trial which reduced the experiment to absurdity.

### Chessman case

By the standards of European American courts, our delays are reasonable. The Chessman case in the United States lasted 12 years and an inquisitorial system of trial in Europe can often mean that the accused spend two years being questioned by the examining magistrate—often custody—before appearing in court. But no one in England, judge, lawyers, or civil rights campaigners, happy with the present system.

The new system of crown courts expected to speed up the hearing of criminal charges, but experienced lawyers say that it will be some years before its real effects become evident. And meanwhile they are increasingly concerned about the quality of justice being meted out in the lower courts where most defendants are tried.

## LETTERS to the Editor

### Fiddling into the EEC

Sir.—Unsigned posters, with children, Union Jacks and the "Say Yes to Europe" slogan, are appearing—presumably from the Government. But how do we say yes, and to what Europe?

"Yes" by public-opinion poll, which we all derided a short while ago and the Prime Minister again recently? "Yes" by writing to our MPs, which only a tiny fraction will do?

In fact this campaign is a form of referendum, but without a conclusion. Instead we are offered a vote in Parliament, controlled by a three-line whip, among members deeply divided and elected only to seek negotiations—"no more, no less" said the Conservative manifesto.

And what Europe? There is a basic contradiction between Mr Pompidou and Mr Heath's "Europe des Patries" and the statements that Europe will only be effective if we all submerge in a vast intra-trading melting-pot. This conflict involves Britain's identity, but it has been covered up by the urge, "let's get in and see what happens."

This is fiddling. It discredits "Europe" and those associated with it. It also bodes ill for our future. It further diminishes the standing of authority and the standing of Parliament. A "decision" in this Parliament will always be assailable. A substantial minority (perhaps a majority) cannot be swept under the carpet by constitutional sophistries.

A sullen acquiescence will be disastrous, and can a Britain that proceeds in this tortuous fashion be trusted? If this great adventure cannot face a straight test at its first hurdle it cannot

be worth support. I for one withdraw mine.

The proposed open-ended commitment to an unending alliance is an unprecedented departure. Even now why not another, a proper referendum on the single issue, to confirm it? At least we shall know where we stand without equivocation. And there will be a political bonus in looking the British people straight in the eye.—Yours faithfully,

Hans Renold,  
39 Heaton Grove,  
Heaton, Bradford,  
Yorkshire.

### Outworn attitudes

Sir.—When will the anti-porn brigade stop mouthing these already outworn, self-righteous clichés about the "true obscenities" (and the apparent obscenity of calling pornography obscene)? It really is wearying to see them all picking them up and parroting away like this. Fair enough, obscenity does embrace a lot more than pornography. But who is it that is questioning this or doubting it? Do these cliché-mongers know anything at all about the work done and support given toward obliterating these other obscenities by the people who inspired and supported the Festival of Light?

And what about Lord Longford? It puzzles me that it is insisted we must have evidence that pornography, etc., is harmful, yet the very folk who say this seem to be the ones who are pillorying Lord Longford for attempting to examine the evidence.

And don't tell us after the antics following his team's return from Denmark that he has gathered around him "yes men."—Yours faithfully,

Bryan Harrison,  
11 Pagebank Road,  
Liverpool.

### Functional force

Sir.—Mr Fiddick may argue that the use of reason enables one to say that words in themselves have no force (September 29). But he would have to admit that experience flatly contradicts rationality. Indeed no amount of detached semantic contemplation can take

the heat out of currently fashionable obscenities: only repeated usage can drain them of their virulence. The intrinsic meanings of such words are secondary to the functions they perform. And these functions vary according to the contexts in which they are deployed.

The reader does not expect journals such as "OZ" or "Private Eye" to use euphemisms or circumlocutions for sexual intercourse, and consequently when they do the aim is to parody and to amuse.

The same reader, however, may raise his eyebrows at seeing the word "fuck" in the "Financial Times" its use in an organ so symbolic of respectability would betray simply a desire to shock notwithstanding claims of journalistic honesty.

The "shock impact" of a word derives less from its meaning than from the audience's expectation of its occurrence: The lower the expectation the greater the effect.

While Mr Fiddick reports that no one complained when the word "shit" appeared twice in the same issue of your newspaper, readers might be less quiescent were every page to be regularly and liberally peppered with such items.

According to one's taste, one may applaud or denounce indignant journalists who constantly raid the rapidly emptying reservoir of vulgarisms. But they may soon be forced to invent new ones.—Yours sincerely,

M. J. Sallnow,  
9 Victoria Road,  
Whalley Range,  
Manchester 18.

### Over to thee

Sir.—I was disturbed to read in the Guardian (September 30) that a Mr M. Muggeridge is planning for the Edinburgh Festival, a programme on that well-known anarchist, William Blake. On behalf of all those concerned about the increasing moral pollution of our green and pleasant land, I hope that Mr Muggeridge will have the decency and tact to ignore pornographic irrelevances like Blake's "The nakedness of woman is the work of God" and "The head Sublime, the

heart Pathos, the genitals Beauty," and stick to the more morally palatable "Little Lamb who made thee"—Yours faithfully,

Derek Lee,  
(Lecturer in English)  
3 Forde Avenue,  
Bromley, Kent.

### False impression

Sir.—May I, as one whose profession identifies him as a Christian, congratulate you on your leading article, "In search of a morality," which contains so much more Christian sense and sympathy than is found among the leaders of the so-called "Festival of Light." It is a pity that the impression has been allowed to get abroad that this venture has the backing of all the major Churches.

As far as I know, in any official sense, this is not so, and there must be many in the Churches like myself, who would wish no part in it, for the reasons which you have ably outlined.

There are more urgent priorities, and one wonders to what extent the obsession with sex among both the libertarians and the puritans is an evasion of the more demanding issues of our time or are both victims of a sensuality springing from the repressions and dishonesties of a previous generation?

I do not know, but I cannot escape the sense that there is an unhealthyness in the antics and utterances of the bonfire lighters at least as disturbing as that found generally in contemporary society.—Yours faithfully

(Rev) Michael Quinton,  
4 Townsend Avenue,  
Southgate, London.

### Off target

From Lady Gaitskell

Sir.—In her article (September 29) clinically called "the reactions of satirical targets," Linda Christmas makes the original point that politicians are sensitive to criticism! Her report, however, shows that journalists are as sensitive to the reactions of politicians. Like a Victorian nanny she grades



Malcolm Muggeridge: he "Over to thee."

politicians, giving high marks to the stoics who conceal their feelings.

Hugh Gaitskell, she states, would berate journalists, lecturing them like schoolboys for twenty minutes on end "if they wrote displeasing words." This is simply untrue. I do not think Miss Christmas knew my husband and with journalistic immunity she does not have to disclose the source of her information. She simply serves up twenty-year-old gossip as historic fact.

Gaitskell was not helped by his wife, she writes referring to me. She adds that I made sure my husband saw every reference to himself—a veritable piece of wifely cruelty, and again untrue. Miss Christmas flatters me. My appetite for newsprint was, and is, very small, but she goes on to chide me for not being able to keep my feelings bottled up. Touche, Miss Christmas.

Her researches uncovered an incident when I was supposed to have licked off a woman journalist for saying I was asleep during one of my husband's speeches. If this had been true I would have had little difficulty in confessing to such a lapse. But there was no story—only a caption under a photograph

taken with my eyes down during a speech by the distinguished American trade unionist Walter Reuther. Miss Christmas pointed out that so vested (or dare one say lawful?) far, no political scientist in search of a thesis, had delved deeply enough into the effects of criticism on politicians. A more rewarding thesis for a political scientist would be to delve more deeply into the lure of the trivial in journalism.

"Comment is free. Facts are sacred." C. P. Scott, Manchester Guardian, May 8, 1921.—Yours sincerely,

Dora Gaitskell,  
House of Lords.

### Timely expulsion

Sir.—Having witnessed at first hand the vicious brutality of the Russian KGB men installed in this country, in their handling of my wife and some other ladies who went to make a protest at the Soviet Consulate, I can only thank Sir Alec Douglas-Home for his timely expulsion of Russian spies.

If possible occupation of this country by Russians would mean women being slapped round the face, thrown to the floor and kicked—then all I can say is good riddance.

Edward Bond in his contemporary "Lear" paints an ice cold world of the totalitarian state. We don't want it here thank you, and let no intellectual liberalising sway this Government from its firm handling of Russian expansionist tactics.—Yours faithfully,

Pamela Manson,  
2 Cheltenham Terrace,  
London SW 3.

### Vested interests

Sir.—Mr Abbott's letter (October 1) is as fine a piece of muddled thinking as I have seen in a long time. The Vatican and the Kremlin, he suggests, are joining the battle of the masses against "the vested interests of the Selsdon-type elitists." Anyone who believes that either of those institutions is less concerned than Her Majesty's Government to protect the status quo will believe anything.

The Government has no dis-

pute with the Vatican; and its squabble with the Kremlin is merely a fraternal disagreement between two defenders of interests.—Yours sincerely,

Andrew Turek,  
1 Elmfield House,  
Carlton Hill,  
London NW 8.

### Inspiration

Sir.—You gave impressive prominence to John Ezard's excellent report of James Norman's achievements and views concerning the curing of drug addicts (September 15). But nowhere was there reference to the fact that the text of James Norman's press conference was the launching of his "How to Cure Drug Addicts" which we published. The "before and after" pictures which appeared in the Guardian were taken from the jacket of the book.

I hope that any of your readers who are actively interested in this worldwide problem will read James Norman's inspiring and instructive book.—Yours faithfully,

Tom Stacey Ltd.,  
25-29 Maiden Lane,  
London WC2E 7JP.

### Fighting on

Sir.—In some of the editions of the Guardian (September 28) you mention that CASE (Confederation for the Advancement of State Education) at its annual conference, narrowly defeated a motion of no confidence in the present Secretary of State for Education and Science. You got the voting figures all wrong: the majority against the motion was so large that only a show of hands was necessary.

More important, however, is the inference which might well be drawn from so brief an item, necessarily quite out of context, that CASE is satisfied with Mrs Thatcher's performance. This is absolutely not true. Earlier in the conference we voted heavily for a resolution which, while it welcomed her initiative in replacing outworn primary schools, deplored the

decision to divert resources away from desperately needed secondary school buildings regarded this as little more than a public relations exercise robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Some time previously, had protested in strong, about the meanness of its performance over museum and especially over the drawal of free school in the over-sevens.

There was also at the conference a strong current of anxiety and disquiet about her failure to produce coherent policy for higher education, in spite of the tedious strain that sector is taking and will continue to for many years.

(Mrs) Kathleen Harcourt,  
Confederation for the Advancement of State Education,  
Cambridge.

### Intolerable burn

Sir.—I was pleased to read your columns (September) of the cooperation that to exist between unlive and their respective local orities, regarding the provision of student accommodation private houses.

We provide approved accommodation for seven students our home for which we are by the college with who have an extremely good township.

It would seem that members of our local in cracy see our action as anti-social as they threatened us with kinds of legal sanctions "Illegal Multiple Occupancy for Commercial Purposes." For the State to provide accommodation for all student population would be intolerable burden on the purse. Therefore we would thought our behaviour is public interest and the administration would seem at least misguided.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Pamela Tyn,  
15 St Augustine's Road,  
Canterbury,  
Kent.







# Bristol Street profit dips, shares rise

Shares of Bristol Street Group were marked up 4 1/2p yesterday to a new 1971 high at 132 1/2p in spite of a 7 per cent fall in interim profits to £507,000 per cent.

The stock market's enthusiasm is based on a forecast by chairman, Mr. Harry Crossman, of profits of "not less than £1.3 million" for the current year and "between £1.8 million and £2 million" for 1972.

The company, he reports, stands to gain substantially both from the Government's decision to lift hire purchase restrictions and the pent-up demand for new motor cars as shown by recent registration figures.

The fall in interim profits, Mr. Crossman explains, is due to the nine week long Ford strike which reduced profits of the group's Ford dealership by £190,000 and at the same time affected the hire purchase subsidiaries.

But for the Ford strike profits for the year would have been over £1.5 million, Mr. Crossman adds.

The interim dividend is maintained at 10 per cent.

## Stationery firm comes to market

Continuous Stationery is coming to the market with an offer for sale of £25,000 (10p shares at 55p each). Terms of the issue capitalise the company at £1.5 million.

The company, whose main business is the supply of continuous stationery for use in a variety of computer and other processes, expects to earn profits of £220,000 in the current year to March 1972, against £183,512 last year.

The shares are offered on a prospective price-earnings multiple of 10.4 and yield 5 per cent from the 1.9 times covered.

## Advisers to Reeves quit

City merchant banker, Hill Samuel yesterday quit as financial advisers to Reeves. The partnership firm, involved in a £900,000 take-over tussle.

The resignation came after the Reeves' board decided to withdraw their earlier recommendation of a bid from the Heenan Bedford Engineering group. The offer was originally recommended to shareholders by the directors on the advice of Hill Samuel.

## Gaskell slumps to first half loss

Gaskell and Chambers slumped into losses of £198,000 for the first half of 1971 against a profit of £48,000. This is in complete contrast to the forecast last May by chairman, Sir Martin Lindsay, of a profits recovery.

However the board is to pay an interim dividend of 3 1/2 per cent and forecasts it will maintain the year's total at 5 per cent.

Although the engineering and furniture divisions increased trading profits from £94,000 to £273,000, the contract joinery business cost the group £353,000. In August the board decided to wind up the joinery division.

## Enots makes big recovery

Enots, the pipes and pneumatic control equipment company, made a substantial recovery in the second half of last year and now the board forecasts higher sales and profits for 1971-72.

At the interim stage profits

were down from £215,000 to £112,000 but for the full year the group has managed to increase profits by £22,000 to £334,000.

The dividend total is maintained at 15 per cent with a final payment of 10 per cent.

The results will come as some consolation to shareholders who acquired stock at the introduction in January 1970. The board then forecast a profit of not less than £483,000 but in the event the company made just £312,000.

## Taylor Woodrow scrip issue

Taylor Woodrow, the £51 million building and civil engineering contractor, plans to make a one for five scrip issue. Furthermore the board forecasts that the final dividend of 16 1/2 per cent will be maintained on the increased capital.

This will make total dividends of 24 per cent for 1971 against an equivalent of 21 1/2 per cent.

In July the group reported a 68 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £2.7 million for the first half of the current year. Not surprisingly the board now forecasts that profits for 1971 will exceed the £4.3 million earned last year.

# Company news in brief

## Final results

Wombell Foundry and Engineering: 10p making 18p (17p). Profit £37,220 (£38,825) after tax of £40,000 (£33,174).

Lewis Sisk and General Investments: 3p (same). Pre-tax profit £12,041 (£16,045), tax £3,000 (£3,535).

P. Berman (Holdings): Nil, making 20p (30p).

## Points from reports

Park Cake Bakeries: Chairman Mr. H. Leece, anticipates that pre-tax profits for current year should exceed last year's. The dividend (14p) on the capital increased by the proposed two for five rights issue. Board of £10 million, (£7,445,700).

## Bids and deals

Dickinson Robinson Group has acquired Albright and Wilson's controlling interest in Ercoria Holdings of Toronto and has a 51 per cent of Ercoria. Ercoria has increased its holding in Ercoria to 40 per cent.

Orwell Property: Group's wholly owned subsidiary, Orwell Webb and Sons (Stourbridge), has

sold its 51 per cent stake in Battle and Webb for £100,000. In addition it will be paid a special dividend of £25,000 prior to completion.

Maybrook Properties: Group has acquired a headlease of 3 and 7 Dover Street, London W.1 from London Transport for a showroom and residential development.

## Business changes

Wigham-Richardson and Beeston: Mr. G. Wigham-Richardson, Mr. G. de Valdez, and Mr. M. F. Wigham-Richardson have resigned as directors and Mr. G. Wigham-Richardson has been appointed director. Mr. J. D. Slater, Mr. A. J. H. Buckley, Mr. E. Clouston and Mr. D. Collius have been appointed directors. Mr. Slater has also been appointed chairman and Mr. Buckley deputy chairman.

London Life Association: The Hon. Charles Evelyn Barne appointed director. Mr. J. McCracken and Mr. J. J. Sanderson have retired as chief executive and managing director respectively. Mr. J. McCracken has been appointed to succeed as

chief executive and managing director. Mr. George McCracken has retired as deputy chairman but remains a director.

Willoughby Francis: Mr. T. Featherstone, director and managing director, has retired. Mr. P. N. Hanna has been appointed sole company secretary.

R. M. Douglas Construction: Mr. W. J. Wall, director in charge of company Welsh regional office, has retired from full-time service but will continue to serve in a consultative capacity. He will be succeeded as manager of the Welsh region by Mr. R. K. James, an associate director.

Fluidrive Engineering: Mr. L. Watson has retired as chief executive and managing director. Mr. W. H. K. James has been appointed managing director in his stead.

## Interim reports

Alexander Duckham (A member of the BP group): Pre-tax profit: £334,000 (£451,000), tax nil (nil). Net profit: £334,000 (£451,000).

Restall: Nil (25p). Pre-tax profit: £23,304 (loss £20,835). Net profit: £23,304 (loss £20,835).

Commodore Securities: 3p (same). Pre-tax profit: £77,000.

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# Bowater give option over \$100M plant

Concerned about the growing unemployment problem in Newfoundland and about the coming battle for his political career, Premier Joseph Smallwood has negotiated an unusual arrangement with Bowater Paper Corporation of Britain. Under its terms the provincial Government eventually could take over Bowater's huge holding at St. John's.

The agreement gives the province an option until June 30 to buy the pulp and power operations of Bowaters Newfoundland, a subsidiary of the large British concern.

Mr. Smallwood said in an interview that the option would cost the Government £200,000 if the province decides to purchase it. If the option is not exercised, the money will be forfeited to Bowater.

Mr. Smallwood, who has been Newfoundland's only political leader since it entered confederation with Canada more than 20 years ago, announced in August that he would seek a three-month option to buy Bowaters Newfoundland. This came soon after the company said it would close the largest newspaper-making machine at the Bowater mill for two years because of the slack world market for newsprint. The machine produces 100,000 tons of newsprint a year.

The company said the closure was to have begun on November 1, but the immediate shut-down of 350 of the mill's more than 1,000 employees. The move also would have left in doubt the jobs of 600 to 900 loggers.

But Mr. Smallwood, emerging from a seven-hour bargaining session over the weekend with four top Bowater Paper officials, including the chairman, Mr. J. Martin Ritchie, said the company agreed to keep the newsprint machine in operation until at least December 31.

"Some time in December, I will get together with company officials, and we will review the situation again at that time," Mr. Smallwood said. "I am presuming to be after the provincial election that Mr. Smallwood is expected to call soon, perhaps this week."

The Premier disclaimed any political influence on the Bowater agreement, however. "I have deliberately not called the election until after this deal is worked out," he said. "I do not want it to become a political football, and if my opponents insist upon doing so, it will be at their own risk."

Political observers say Smallwood, who has been elected over the years on a populist sentiment, faces a stiff challenge to his re-election in the coming election. Bowaters Newfoundland, they say, would enhance his image, especially with the mill.

Bowaters Newfoundland, injected millions of dollars into the province's economy since its establishment in 1949 and Mr. Smallwood has said operation and ancillary activities account for perhaps a quarter of Newfoundland's economy. It involves a Corner Brook, and many municipalities owe their existence to the mill.

Mr. Smallwood said his considerable political strength got Bowater to agree to an option agreement, even if it beyond what he had asked. The Premier let it be known that if he refused to grant the option might have considered a nationalisation of the facility.

The Premier said the Government would retain control of the newspaper-making machine at Bowaters Newfoundland, which would be turned over to Bowaters Newfoundland, which would pay half of their cost.

If we buy the mill, the market the output for on in the United Kingdom Australia. Mr. Smallwood said the mill would be run by professionals, through a Crown corporation, he added.

"We have no intention of running the thing ourselves, we are not experts. At we would buy it with a view to selling it back to a private concern as soon as feasible."

Mr. Smallwood said he did not discuss, and "no terms were given by either. Obviously delighted with the outcome of his talks with Bowater officials, the Premier said the agreement "adds a strong element to our whole economic outlook."

Mr. Smallwood said he had nothing but praise for Bowater, a change from statements highly critical of the company which he called "a sacrificial goat" for the North American paper market, and if my opponents

Diffused air domes being installed by Activated Sludge Limited for the West Herts Main Drainage Authority at the new Blackbirds sewage works at Radlett, Hertfordshire. Activated Sludge is one of several Hawker Siddeley companies involved at the works in contracts worth £350,000.

## Ford near pact on Wankel rights

Ford Motor Company and holders of the Wankel rotary engine patents are basically agreed on giving Ford the rights to have Wankel engines built by Toyo Kogyo, the Japanese motor company, according to industry sources in Detroit.

Patent rights are held by Audi-NSU Auto Union AG, a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk AG, and Wankel GmbH, now a subsidiary of Lionrho of Britain.

Sources said that the licence contracts with Ford are likely to be signed in November. Originally, the contract signing had been planned for September.

The delay was caused by Ford's wish to have its Wankel engines built by Toyo Kogyo, sources explained. In order to do that, a legal argument between Audi-NSU and Wankel GmbH, on one side, and Toyo Kogyo on the other side, had to be settled.

## Objection

Toyo Kogyo was the first Japanese motor company to produce rotary piston engines in increasing quantities. Japanese companies originally wanted to sell its Wankel engines to Ford, in the United States.

West German Wankel patent

holders objected to such an arrangement, claiming that this would violate licensing agreements under which, they said, Toyo Kogyo cannot export engines to a company that does not hold the Wankel rights.

An ensuing legal argument led to a German court settlement, to which both parties agreed.

It is this outstanding settlement that is delaying the signing of contracts, which would give Ford access to the Wankel engine.

## Lionrho deal completed

Lionrho said yesterday it had completed the acquisition of Wankel GmbH, the West German company which holds rights to the Wankel rotary engine. Details on price or terms of the agreement were not given by Lionrho.

When the acquisition plan was reported earlier there were suggestions that Lionrho was paying Wankel £14 million for its 50 per cent share of the rotary engine licensing rights, but unofficial sources said that Lionrho may have in fact paid only half that price.

UNIT TRUST PRICES									
Abacus Management			Jascent Securities			Practical Inv			
Giants	24 1/2	24 1/2	Capital	24 1/2	24 1/2	Practical	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Growth	24 1/2	24 1/2	C'modity	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Income	24 1/2	24 1/2	Compust	24 1/2	24 1/2				
Allied Hambro			Jessel Britannia			Provincial U			
Attila 1st	24 1/2	24 1/2	Int. Grth	24 1/2	24 1/2	Provinci	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Br	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec L	24 1/2	24 1/2				
Capital	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Eq	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Equity	24 1/2	24 1/2							
High	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Growth	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Income	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Int'l	24 1/2	24 1/2							
Met & M	24 1/2	24 1/2							
N Am. Amstar			Key Fund Managers			Schroder Wz			
Capital	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	62 1/2	62 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Income	42 1/2	42 1/2	Income	62 1/2	62 1/2	Europe	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Archway			Legal & General Tyndal			Special Ex			
Capital	112 1/2	112 1/2	Dial	62 1/2	62 1/2	Recovery	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inc.	112 1/2	112 1/2	Acc	62 1/2	62 1/2	Special Ex	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Barclays Unicorn			Lloyds Bank			Scotia Sec			
Capital	44 1/2	44 1/2	1st Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Financial	44 1/2	44 1/2	2nd Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Growth	44 1/2	44 1/2	3rd Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Income	44 1/2	44 1/2	4th Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int'l	44 1/2	44 1/2	5th Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Recovery	44 1/2	44 1/2	6th Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Trustee	44 1/2	44 1/2	7th Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Subst	44 1/2	44 1/2	8th Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Scotia Sec	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Barings Brothers			London Well			Slaters Wz			
de Acc	146 1/2	146 1/2	Capital	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
W. Brand's			Export			Slaters Wz			
Capital	112 1/2	112 1/2	Export	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Accum	112 1/2	112 1/2	Financial	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inc.	112 1/2	112 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Bridge			High-Inc			Slaters Wz			
Inc.	156 1/2	156 1/2	High-Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Cap	156 1/2	156 1/2	L & Well	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
British Life			Special Sit			Slaters Wz			
Capital	32 1/2	32 1/2	Special Sit	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Balanced	32 1/2	32 1/2	Stronghold	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Dividend	32 1/2	32 1/2				Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Income	32 1/2	32 1/2				Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Brown Shipley			Malist & Wedderburn			Slaters Wz			
Fund	112 1/2	112 1/2	Malist & Wedderburn	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Acc.	112 1/2	112 1/2	Overseas	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Canada Life			Minister			Slaters Wz			
C Life Inc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Minister	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2				Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Charterhouse			Morgan Grenfell			Slaters Wz			
Capital	24 1/2	24 1/2	Morgan Grenfell	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Insurance	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Discretionary			M. & G. Group			Slaters Wz			
Income	62 1/2	62 1/2	Charlton	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	62 1/2	62 1/2	Compust	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Downgate			C'modity			Slaters Wz			
Income	104 1/2	104 1/2	C'modity	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	104 1/2	104 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Eber			C'modity			Slaters Wz			
Capital	24 1/2	24 1/2	C'modity	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
C P's Gr	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Financial	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Growth	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Income	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int'l	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Recovery	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Trustee	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Subst	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Edinburgh Sec			M. & G. (Scotland)			Slaters Wz			
Crescent	24 1/2	24 1/2	Clyde Gen	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Income	24 1/2	24 1/2	C'mg Inc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int'l	24 1/2	24 1/2	de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Equity & Law			Mutual Managers			Slaters Wz			
Eq & Law	42 1/2	42 1/2	Blue Chip	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	High Yld	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Family Fund			Income			Slaters Wz			
Family Fd	61 1/2	61 1/2	Income	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	61 1/2	61 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
First Provincial			National Groups			Slaters Wz			
High Div	24 1/2	24 1/2	Domestic	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reserve	24 1/2	24 1/2	High Yld	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Income	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Franklin			Natl Pwr			Slaters Wz			
Frankl'n	42 1/2	42 1/2	Natl Pwr	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	42 1/2	42 1/2	High Yld	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Flands Provident			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Flands Prov	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
G & A Trusts			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
G & A	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Govet			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Govet	112 1/2	112 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	112 1/2	112 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Guardian-Hill			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Guardian-Hill	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Hambro Abney			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Hambro Abney	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Hambro			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Hambro	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Henderson			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Henderson	112 1/2	112 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	112 1/2	112 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Hill Samuel			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Hill Samuel	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int'l			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Int'l	112 1/2	112 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	112 1/2	112 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Jascent Securities			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Jascent Securities	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Jessel Britannia			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Jessel Britannia	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Key Fund Managers			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Key Fund Managers	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Legal & General Tyndal			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Legal & General Tyndal	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lloyds Bank			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Lloyds Bank	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
London Well			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
London Well	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Malist & Wedderburn			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Malist & Wedderburn	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Minister			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Minister	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Morgan Grenfell			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Morgan Grenfell	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
M. & G. Group			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
M. & G. Group	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mutual Managers			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
Mutual Managers	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
National Groups			Natl Sec			Slaters Wz			
National Groups	24 1/2	24 1/2	Natl Sec	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
de Acc	24 1/2	24 1/2	Sec Fins	42 1/2	42 1/2	Capital	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Natl Pwr			Natl Sec</						



# Working agreement' Consumer rebels 'can harm economy'

## Over between Eurobond clearing systems

By ROBERT PRINSKY

Cedel and Euroclear the two competing Eurobond clearing systems have accepted a working agreement to settle transactions when buyer and seller are not members of the same system. The Association of International Bond Dealers said.

The agreement was however a small one. One bond dealer said he was "disappointed" with it. Its basic step forward is to ensure speedier crediting of funds to sellers who deliver bonds from one system to the other.

## Benson's modifies forecast

Mr Benson's forecast of the market for the year 1971-72, which he would not be able to do in the absence of a working agreement with the rights issue, has been modified. The convertible unsecured loan he had forecasted in May this year.

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BRITISH industrialists should not sit back and allow the growth of militant consumer protection groups, a world quality control expert warned yesterday. Such groups had already damaged the United States economy, he added.

Dr J. M. Juran, said the consumer advocates were not yet "swarming" as furiously in Britain as they were in America but there were signs that they existed.

Addressing the Institution of Works Managers here, Dr Juran said the car industry was an example of the consumer revolution.

Adding safety devices—most of which were never used—American cars had added another \$200 to the price of a vehicle.

On top of that, the movement for additional safety devices led to an increase in the use of unsafe cars because many could not afford the extra money required to buy a safer one, he said.

Dr Juran recognised that there was a problem regarding quality of which management must be aware. Advertising was often exaggerated if not downright deceitful. There was also faulty workmanship and poor after-sales service.

But industry and not self-interested consumer advocates should take the lead in the consumer revolution.

Dr Juran said that if industry took the leadership it would save itself further legislation and regulation. He urged firms to find out the reasons for consumer unrest, list consumer problems and have a data bank of information to identify the "bad guys."

## Five named for Mersey docks board

The present board of the newly formed Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, an authority created by the Government, is recommending for election to the board at a general meeting of debenture stockholders on November 3.

They are Mr J. Bingham, chairman of the Liverpool Stock Exchange and a member of the Council of the Northern Stock Exchange, Mr E. J. Guthrie, a director of the Royal Insurance Company, Mr Geoffrey Heywood, a member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries, Mr G. I. Tiltson, a local director in Liverpool of Barclays Bank, and Mr J. V. Woolman, a director of Merchant Bankers, Edward Bates and Sons.

The company was formed from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board by Act of Parliament on August 1. Under the Act, the former board's capital debt was converted into a new debenture stock.

The present three-man board is made up of three directors appointed by the Government. Not less than five "B" directors are to be elected by the debenture stockholders, other than the Crown, and a further group, directors are to be appointed by the "A" and "B" directors collectively.

## Wall Street

Wall Street continued its upward trend yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial index finished 1.66 up at 895.66.

## Grand Central Inv. profit declines

Lower rubber prices and a drop in sales have reduced profits of Grand Central Investment by 35 per cent to £266,000 pre-tax for 1970. The board is expected to pay a 15 per cent dividend against 7 per cent for 1969.

## New account fails to lighten gloom

A new Stock Exchange account failed to bring any material change in the generally gloomy state of the market last week or so. In fact, as measured by the number of bargains made, it was the lowest level for a Monday for some six weeks.

Jobs had marked prices higher, but the Macleod poll result and Wall Street's six-point improvement on Friday would encourage a more confident approach. But it was not to be. The Financial Times index closed 2.1 points down at 404.8.

With an uninspiring business survey in the background, it was soon evident that buyers were in no mood to take in stock, and after the first hour or so, prices were slipping back again on a trickle of small selling orders.

Glits, however, were again in buoyant mood with investors convinced that the fall in interest rates still has some way to go. Fresh gains stretched to 1/2 at the long end

of the market, where the Government budget was forced to push up the price of his "tap" stock by 1/2 more.

Although making no impact on prices, the £86 millions rise in gold reserves certainly helped to maintain the strong under-tones.

Leading shares opened with rises to about 4p, helped by publication of the PEP report which again drew attention to EEC benefits. But buyers failed to follow through, and falls of penny or so were commonplace at the close.

Stores, too, started with numerous rises, indications of higher output levels and lower overheads giving rise to hopes of much improved profit margins. But here again, buyers were not prepared to chase prices too far, and the leaders soon relapsed into a dull state.

On the bid front, A. & S. Henry advanced 8p more to 106p, speculators clearly anticipating a fresh move from "Gussies" in the not-too-distant future. However, profit-taking clipped 10p from Williams and Humbert, leaving it awaiting further developments.

more than the 2,260 million bushels hand the previous season. Carry-over stocks on July 1 were 730 million bushels, down from 885 million a year earlier.

But US production this year was increased 12 per cent mainly to offset annual and predicted declines in feed grain supplies caused by a blight epidemic in the 1970 corn crop. For a while this spring, even the big rise in wheat like it might not be enough, as drought threatened the sizeable wheat crop in the US southwest and grain men expressed fears that the blight would wither the corn crop again.

The rains came and the blight did not, however. Now the Agriculture Department predicts record harvests not only of corn and wheat but of grain sorghums and soybeans as well, along with record per-acre yields of oats and barley.

That means livestock feeders will switch back to the other, less expensive feed grains. The US Agriculture Department estimates that use of wheat for animal feed is likely to decline 10 per cent to 15 per cent from the 1970-1 level of 214 million bushels.

## Decline in US wheat exports

BRISK United States wheat export business has taken a pessimistic outlook. The Agriculture Department predicts that exports in the crop year ending June 30, could fall between 10 per cent and 20 per cent from the 735 million bushels shipped overseas in the 1970-1 season. Private exporters say the decline could be even steeper.

We are confronted with increased competition from other wheat-producing nations with work stoppages at US ports, an official of a leading port firm says.

Moreover, other exporters contend that some wheat-buying countries are shopping elsewhere for their grain partly in retaliation to President Nixon's 10 per cent surcharge on their imports in the US.

The main reason for the predicted downturn, though, is that wheat sellers have more to export, while buyers need less. Bigger grain harvests in summer and autumn, together with continued strong competition among exporting countries, are expected to take the snap out of the world wheat trade, says the Agriculture Department's foreign trade service.

Increased grain supplies in Europe, which was a major import in the 1970-1 crop year, is an important contributing factor, officials say.

How much smaller the wheat trade will be is still a matter of conjecture among the authorities. The Agriculture Department's foreign trade service estimates world wheat trade will decline about 112 million bushels from 1970-1 shipments of nearly 2,100 million bushels.

## CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

## Go to University on one of our scholarships.

Part of our 5-point plan for tomorrow's engineers

The Electricity Supply Industry is one of the country's major industries; as such we recognise the need for encouraging and helping the careers of tomorrow's top engineers. With this in mind we offer a number of scholarships, worth up to £500 annually, to people intending to follow a full time university course from September 1972, in either electrical or mechanical engineering. This is all part of our five-point plan to ensure the basis of a successful career.

1. TRAINING. You'll have up to two years planned training in either mechanical or electrical engineering, designed to give a full professional insight into the whole range of our activities, including utilisation.
2. JOB INTEREST. Almost unlimited, wherever your career path lies. In generation and transmission work with the CEGB. Or working for an Area Board on the distribution network. Or on energy utilisation and marketing. At any one of the hundreds of locations throughout England and Wales you'll find a challenge to match your intelligence and abilities.
3. RESPONSIBILITY. Starts early. With operations as widespread, complex and diverse as ours, we need people who can take control.

## Electricity Supply Industry

a fine career planned on the points that matter

Please send me details of the Electricity Supply Industry Engineering Scholarships. I am under 21 on January 1st next, and permanently resident in Great Britain. I have, or expect to have, at least 3 A level results (including Maths and Physics) and I plan to go full time to University in 1972 to study electrical or mechanical engineering.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

To: Education and Training Officers, The Electricity Council, Box No 4/2, 30 Midland, London, SW1P 4RD.

This coupon must be received by 25th October

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Assistance with removal expenses, etc. Up to £125 given in approved cases.

Assistance available with mortgage arrangements.

## MEDWAY TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (GROUP 10)

Applications are invited for the post of

## HEADMISTRESS

of this selective secondary school which will become vacant in January 1972 on the retirement of Miss F. M. Elliott, B.A. This school is situated in the village of Chatham, and has outstanding views over the Medway Estuary.

The school has a very good academic record, and from September 1971, will have a VHS form of 150 pupils.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Fort Pitt House, New Road, Rochester. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## City of Manchester Education Committee

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF BUILDING

Headmistress

Applications are invited for the post of Headmistress of the Manchester College of Building, which will become vacant in January 1972 on the retirement of Miss F. M. Elliott, B.A. This school is situated in the village of Chatham, and has outstanding views over the Medway Estuary.

The school has a very good academic record, and from September 1971, will have a VHS form of 150 pupils.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Fort Pitt House, New Road, Rochester. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## BREDBURY & ROMILEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### THE ROMILEY FORUM

Traine Manager and Assistant to the Director of Entertainment

Applications are invited for the above position from persons with experience in the management of theatre, cinema, or dance hall. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Romiley Forum, which is a new venture in the district. The position is full time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Entertainment and to be available for long hours. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus a car allowance of £100 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Brebury & Romiley Urban District Council, 10, The Quadrant, Brebury, Romiley, Leamington Spa, CV32 3JF. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## City of Manchester Social Services Department

### ELLERSLIE

Suffolk Road, Altrincham, Cheshire

## DEPUTY WARDEN

Applications are invited for the above position from persons with experience in the management of residential care for children. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Ellerslie Residential Centre, which is a new venture in the district. The position is full time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Social Services and to be available for long hours. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus a car allowance of £100 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, City of Manchester Social Services Department, 10, The Quadrant, Brebury, Romiley, Leamington Spa, CV32 3JF. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## Lancashire Education Committee

Division 19

## WHITEFIELD RIFON AVENUE DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL

Wanted for November, PART-TIME TEACHER, to teach in the school. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the school, which is a new venture in the district. The position is part-time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Education and to be available for long hours. The salary is £1,200 per annum, plus a car allowance of £100 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Lancashire Education Committee, 10, The Quadrant, Brebury, Romiley, Leamington Spa, CV32 3JF. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## Caernarvonshire County Council

Social Services Department

### GENERAL ASSISTANT

Salary: £2,139 to £2,437

The Social Services Department is looking for a General Assistant to work in the department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the department, which is a new venture in the district. The position is full time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Social Services and to be available for long hours. The salary is £2,139 to £2,437 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Caernarvonshire County Council, 10, The Quadrant, Brebury, Romiley, Leamington Spa, CV32 3JF. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## Lancashire County Council

Health Division No. 12

Applications are invited for the post of Health Division No. 12. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the division, which is a new venture in the district. The position is full time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Health and to be available for long hours. The salary is £2,139 to £2,437 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Lancashire County Council, 10, The Quadrant, Brebury, Romiley, Leamington Spa, CV32 3JF. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

Department of Physical Sciences

### Senior Lecturer or Lecturer II in Physical Chemistry

Experience in the field of Physical Chemistry is essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the department, which is a new venture in the district. The position is full time and involves a high degree of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to work closely with the Director of Physical Sciences and to be available for long hours. The salary is £2,139 to £2,437 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Clerk of the Council, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton, WV1 1LY. The closing date is 11th October, 1971.

## Department of Biological Sciences

### Lecturer II in Botany (Plant Physiology)

A Good honours degree in an appropriate biological science, preferably with postgraduate experience in research or industry is required to ensure the teaching of plant physiology in courses leading to B.Sc. (C.N.A.A.) in Biological Sciences, B.Sc. (London External) in Botany and HND in Applied Biology.

Salary Scale (under review)

Lecturer II £1,947 - £2,537 per annum

Senior Lecturer £2,537 - £3,712 per annum

Application form and details from: The Establishment Officer, Room NP/1, The Polytechnic, Wolverhampton, WV1 1LY.



# SOCIAL SERVICES

## A career in Social Work?

Could you help them? Many families are in need of the skilled help and support of a professional social worker. Illness or an unusual family crisis may bring a need for temporary assistance. The disruption and breakdown of family life may call for long term care and support for both children and adults. Skilled social workers are urgently needed by the Local Authority social services, by voluntary organisations and by the Hospital Services which are all engaged in this essential work.

**Why not train for social work?** There is a variety of courses at universities, polytechnics and colleges of further education which are recognised by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work (who have undertaken to safeguard the position of students entering training before new arrangements for the recognition of qualifications are announced). Students successfully completing these courses are eligible for full membership of the British Association of Social Workers. The right course for you will depend on your age and educational qualifications. Grants are available to cover maintenance, tuition and travel.

Send for details today

Please send me details of training courses for Social Work.

My educational background is:—

(Please tick the appropriate box)

1. I have a degree in the Social Sciences.

2. I have a Social Science Diploma.

3. I have a degree in the Arts or Sciences.

4. I have a GCE with 2 or more 'A' levels or equivalent.

5. I have a GCE with 5 or more 'O' levels or equivalent.

6. I am without formal educational qualifications but would be prepared to study at an advanced level.

7. I hold a professional qualification other than in social work.

Please specify

Mr/Mrs/Miss

Date of birth

Address

Post to: Social Work Advisory Service (C), 26 Bloomsbury Way, London, WC1. Information about social work courses held in Scotland may be obtained from the Social Work Advisory Service, 53 Melville Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7JF to whom candidates intending to work in Scotland should apply.

Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security

## Holding hands with the bewildered

EACH DAY in London scores of patients are admitted to the city's general hospitals suffering from drug overdoses. Some of these are accidental, many are deliberate. If they are, the help the patient needs is as likely to be psychiatric as physical.

That is just one facet—an extreme one—of the stresses that fill our mental hospitals and the bed-sitting rooms of our major cities. To be depressed, to attempt to take one's own life, one need not be mad—just erring in judgment. On the other hand, one might be schizoid or psychotic and in urgent need of the correct attention.

The work of the psychiatric social worker is directly concerned with this—with the discovery, diagnosis, and eventual treatment of a wide range of mental states from tower block neurosis to deep-seated psychoses. At the same time, the worker is involved with the background of the patient and with the follow-up of the case.

So far, that is similar to the descriptions of the job given in the careers handbooks and advice manuals. It tells you little of the clinical efficiency of the job, or of how it differs considerably from most other forms of social work. Whereas the medical social worker—the old-style lady—deals with the after care and ancillary aspects of illness, the psychiatric social worker is part of a medical team.

True, many are employed by the local authorities rather than by the regional hospital boards—and work closely in with the other social services. Nevertheless, the information they obtain is of benefit primarily to the medical authorities—if only to determine whether or not a particular patient has a serious mental condition or is just plain fed up.

To many of the clients who lean on them—perhaps as somebody to talk to in a lonely town, it may not appear this way. They may seem to be an adjunct of those cosy group therapy sessions that seem to have replaced suburban coffee parties. Indeed there are psychiatric social workers who spend much of their time holding the hands of the mildly bewildered who have little enough clinically wrong with them.

This therapeutic function may bring some relief from the stresses of modern life, it may prevent the

### ROGER BEARD on the role of psychiatric social workers

potential suicide from putting his thoughts into disastrous practice. However, it has distorted in the public eye just what psychiatric social work is all about.

Take a hypothetical case. Brenda W. is living in a bed-sitter in West London. She is in her mid-20s, works in an office, and has no friends in her rooming house. She is also madly in love with a married salesman, whose job gives him enough nights away from home to double deal the wife.

One day, they have a row, and—boom—he's back off to Balham. Unless you've spent your life at the top of a flag pole, your reaction should be: "So what? It happens all the time." But this case is different. Brenda has been hoarding her sleeping tablets against the evil day when it all must end. It has, and down go 30 nembutal. She is discovered in time, taken to hospital, and eventually surfaces at the psychiatric outpatients. It is the job of the social worker to find out why she did it, what her background is, and whether there are any signs of serious mental disturbance.

It is this last that the psychiatric social worker is trained to do. Even when dealing with such a standard 4-F situation as this, it may well be that there is something wrong with the patient that would otherwise go undetected and untreated. The link between their work and the psychiatrist's diagnosis and successful treatment is of paramount importance in the case of the suicide literally vital.

Underlying the therapeutic and diagnostic aspects of the job, there is another role. A mentally sick person needs treatment, often as an in-patient. You can tell relatives that a toe needs amputating, you can even tell them that a condition is very serious with a nil prognosis. What is peculiarly difficult to tell them is that a patient is mentally ill. If they have not noticed it already, they may well be resentful or even insulted. Imagine having to tell a proud parent that their daughter needs to see a psychiatrist.

What sort of person takes up such sticky work? The normal qualifications for entry are very high. Not only does the candidate have to have either a degree in the social sciences or a social science diploma, they also need practical training followed by professional training. You cannot become a psychiatric social worker without spending some years in the attempt. The intellectual challenge for the good social science graduate is considerable, and the part played in the general psychiatric team demands the antithesis of the woolly do-good approach of some other forms of social work.

One wishes that the challenge was rewarded equally by the pay. It isn't. In the hospital service there is a minimal starting salary of £1,170 a year, about £150 less than in the local authority service. Senior hospital posts run to just over £2,000 a year, again with the local government jobs that much higher. Why there should be this differential only God and St. Keith Joseph know. As to prospects, they are good. In common with many other essential jobs, psychiatric social work does not pay enough money to attract sufficient staff. This means that men and women can rise quite quickly in the structure, if only to give them enough money to live on. Equally, they are needed outside the local government and hospital set-ups. Because of their specialisation, many can work in prisons, with the care of children, and with the special schools. Eventually, however, it all leads back to the psychiatric clinic.

Some might look upon the provision of an effective psychiatric social service as a luxury. You only have to listen in to enough conversations on the value otherwise healthy people place on their therapy sessions, to be suspicious. After all, they do not seem mad in the accepted sense of the word. Most of them aren't. Some need somebody to lean on, to talk to—and little else. They are bugged by the things that make the rest of us laugh.

There is that other group, who just might attempt to do away with themselves or slip into some chronic state. Putting it callously, if they attempt suicide and fail or slip into alcoholism they cost the State and the Health Service an enormous amount of money. If you remember that the majority of Britain's hospital beds are occupied by psychiatric cases, anything that can lessen that burden by prompt and effective action must be to the good.

Then there are those patients with physical conditions that produce particular side-effects—the fat girl with an endocrine problem who won't stop eating, the patient with a chronic condition that eventually depresses him. These also need the attention of the social worker.

When I was at school, there was one child who was particularly referred to another's father as "The man who opens the door to the psychiatrist's waiting-room." In a way that he would not then have understood he put it well. That man was a psychiatric social worker. As far as I know he's still holding the door open.



### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Director: George P. Newton

#### ONLY QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

required in the department moving rapidly in its reorganisation. Wiltshire is a pleasant county offering much social work challenge.

The aim of high standard and efficiency will be supported by: Providing auxiliary support for professional workers. Offering a wide range of in-service training. Encouraging the pursuit of special professional interests. Sponsoring an on-going programme of research. Developing first-class management processes. Co-ordinating at area level field, residential and domiciliary support services.

#### FIELD WORK SERVICES

### SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Max. £276

Required at headquarters as part of a team responsible for promoting high standards of field work.

### QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

£1,653—£2,051

To work in generic teams based at Swindon, Salisbury, Trowbridge, Chippenham and Devizes.

#### TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT SECTION

### SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Max. £276

Required at headquarters. Responsible for planning and conducting in-service training programmes, trainee scheme, study supervision.

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

£1,653—£1,931

Responsible for programmes of research into the need for social services and the most effective means of meeting these. Two year assignment at headquarters. Experience of research design and measurement essential; a relevant degree and social work experience an advantage.

### TRAINEE SOCIAL WORKERS

£843—£1,651

Based at the area offices with a view to secondment on professional courses within a year. Applicants should be 21 or over and have five 'O' levels and one 'A' level.

For all posts car drivers essential; car allowance and assist car purchase scheme available (not for trainees).

Informal approach may be made to the Assistant Director (Trowbridge 4321).

Application forms and details from the Clerk of the County Council, Trowbridge, returnable by 29th October.

#### Dorset County Council Social Services Department

#### Senior Social Workers

(Salary Scale Grade AP 5: £2,199—£2,457)

Applications are invited for this new appointment from professionally qualified Social Workers with a particular interest in organising and improving social work services for the mentally handicapped. The successful applicant will work in close collaboration with the multi-disciplinary team at Coldharbour Hospital, Sherborne and will complement this by developing and maintaining close links with area social work teams in furthering the interests of the mentally handicapped and their families. The base for this appointment will be at Coldharbour Hospital, Sherborne, and the Senior Social Worker will use the resources of both hospital and local authority and will deploy his/her time in carrying out social work in both these spheres.

#### Social Workers

(£1,395—£2,055)

A few vacancies exist for Social Workers in various parts of the County with outstanding caseloads and countryside. Four posts were created recently to assist in implementing the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 and applications from those possessing the Home Office Letter of Recognition in Child Care would be welcome. There are also opportunities for those with mental health and welfare experience and/or training.

Application forms returnable by 4th November, and further particulars obtainable from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Dorchester.

Jack O'Brien, Director of Social Services will be pleased to assist if additional information is required.

#### LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT Social Services Department

#### SOCIAL WORKERS - 10 New Posts

£1,500—£1,758—£2,304

#### SOCIAL WORK IN BRENT

The Council, in reviewing the first six months working of its establishment of social workers in the Social Services Department, have agreed to an increase in a further 10 posts with effect from the 1st October, 1971.

APPLICATIONS are invited from appropriately qualified workers (starting salary £1,758) who will be prepared to take a post in one of the Area Teams: Wembley, Kingsbury, Harlesden, Willesden, Kensal Rise and Kilburn, each under the control of an Area Manager supported by two Senior Social Workers responsible for provisional supervision and consultation. Staff have opportunity to cover a comprehensive range of duties or follow a specific interest in certain area of need. Usual conditions of service apply.

Anyone interested in an appointment, who would like to discuss informally and/or visit the department, is invited to contact Mr. George Thomas, Head of Family Services Division, Tel. 01-903 1400, ext. 219.

Application forms are available from Mr. Harry Whalley, Director of Social Services, Brent House, High Road, Wembley Middlesex.

#### LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

### SOCIAL WORKER

Experienced Social Worker required to mobilise volunteers to work with Statutory and Voluntary Social Services. This challenging post requires organisational ability, imagination and powers of persuasion. Salary £1,500 per annum to £2,304 per annum inclusive. Qualification Bar at £2,037 per annum inclusive. Starting point according to experience. For further details and to arrange informal interview telephone Mrs. Fleming, Recruitment and Training Officer (Social Services), 01-567-3456, ext. 415.

Application form from Nicolas Stacey, Director of Social Services, Town Hall Annex, Ealing, W.5, returnable to him by 19th October, 1971.

#### WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

A few vacancies exist for

### SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS

In six of the nine divisions in the county—KNARESBOROUGH, SHIPLEY, WAKEFIELD, PONTERACT, DONCASTER and BARNLEY.

Social workers have been integrated into teams each of which has three senior social workers who will carry a small caseload but will be expected to support and supervise social workers in their team. They must therefore be professionally qualified and experienced.

The salary scale is £1,932 to £2,457. Car loans are available and essential car user allowance paid.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from: The Director of Social Services, 87 Northgate, Wakefield, and returned not later than 22nd October, 1971.

#### CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Each of three area teams is led by a Principal Social Worker with three Senior Social Workers and 11 to 12 Social Workers serving a population of 40,000 people. The implications of carrying integrated caseloads is currently being tested out.

#### SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

(£2,199 to £2,457)

A vacancy exists for a professionally qualified Social Worker with preferably not less than 4 years' experience since training, and for a

#### SOCIAL WORKER

(£1,653 to £2,055)

who should be qualified and preferably experienced in child care. Removal expenses and temporary housing may be available. Full particulars of the work and of the department may be obtained from: The Director of Social Services, 2-4 Queen Street, Norwich, to whom applications should be sent by 15th October. For informal discussion please write or telephone Miss Barnes, 2-4 Queen Street, Telephone: Norwich 29055.

#### WARRINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

#### PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

Salary: £1,653 to £2,055.

Applicants: Preference will be given to persons with experience in Child Care or family casework but persons with experience in other fields will be considered.

Application Forms: Obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Sankey Street, Warrington, and should be returned by Monday, 18th October, 1971.

#### Citizens' Advice Bureau Service

has vacancy for Travelling Advisory Officer (at present based on Bristol) for the South West Region covering Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire. Knowledge of social services, administrative experience and organising ability essential; social science qualification desirable. Must be car driver. Salary in range £1,485 (at age 20) to £1,985 according to age, qualifications and experience. S.A.S. (marked "CABAO") for further particulars and application form from—

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU.

#### CITY OF SHEFFIELD SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Eastcliffe Community Home

### Deputy Warden £1,470—£1,857 Senior Residential Child Care Officer £1,230—£1,545

Both posts plus £99 p.a. qualification allowance, less £230 p.a. emoluments.

The Home comprises of two new purpose built units on an attractive site near the City Centre. Each unit to take ten children. It is anticipated that the age range will be 12 years and over, but this will be flexible according to the needs of the service.

There is single bedroom accommodation for each child. In each unit staff accommodation consists of a two-bedroom flatlet and a bed-sitting room. Both have separate toilet facilities. A third unit is planned which will include further staff accommodation and flatlet for young people. The staffing establishment has been cultivated on the basis of a 45-hour week for all staff. Applicants should have experience of working with difficult adolescents. They should be tolerant and accepting and enjoy working with people in a residential setting. Arrangements can be made for suitable applicants to see the unit. Preference will be given to applicants holding suitable qualifications. Application forms and further particulars from: Director of Social Services, New Oxford House, Barker's Pool, Sheffield S1 1ES.

#### DR. BARNARD'S South Wales Division

#### SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers for the above post. It is an opportunity for those wishing to specialise in work with children and families. There is provision in the area for residential and day care, and it is hoped that this will be extended in the future. The Senior leads a team of Social Workers and would be expected to be capable of supervising staff and students, and take a vital part in the development of the work in the South Wales area. Applicants should be in sympathy with the Christian basis of Dr. Barnard's.

Salary on scale AP4/5—£1,932 to £2,457 per annum, commencing according to age and experience. Enquiries to and application forms from: Miss B. N. Parry, Divisional Children's Officer, 125 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF2 1DH. Telephone: 0222 43387.

#### Bradford Social Services Department

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST

Applications are invited from qualified Occupational Therapists with initiative and aptitude for domiciliary work with the physically handicapped. Successful applicant will assess for and provide aids to the handicapped and adaptations to their homes, working in close conjunction with the district social work teams, and advise on occupational pursuits within the home.

Car loan and allowance are available, also help with housing accommodation if required. Salary Scale: £1,395—£2,055.

Applications to Director of Social Services, 48 Market Street, Bradford 1, giving details of age, training and experience and the addresses of two referees before October 21st 1971.

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

(Administration, Personnel, Finance and Records) for the above department.

The person appointed will be one of three Assistant Directors on a salary scale of PO1 points 1 to 5, £2,705 to £3,180 per annum, and one will be eventually appointed as Deputy Director.

The person appointed will be a member of the management team for the whole Department, hold a professional qualification appropriate to the post, and have considerable experience in work of a similar nature. The starting point will depend on age, experience and ability and consideration will be given to mortgage facilities for house purchase, and assistance will be given with removal expenses.

It will not be necessary for previous applicants to complete forms, but they should indicate if they wish to be re-considered.

Job specification and application forms are available from the Director of Social Services, PO Box 32, Cambridge Hall, Southport, and should be returned by not later than 18th October, 1971.

#### ROYAL COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

#### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### COUNTY ORGANISER Home Help Service

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post—to be responsible for the efficient organisation and administration of the service, recruitment and training of home helps, the supervision and support of area organisers. The County Organiser will be based in the Department's Head Office in Reading.

Salary scale AP.V, £2,199 to £2,457. The post involves travelling and the successful candidate will receive an essential car allowance and will be eligible for a loan to assist with the purchase of a car. 75% of approved removal expenses will be paid.

Further details and application forms from: W. A. K. Gray, Principal Social Services Officer, Social Services Department, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Square, Reading, Berks.

To whom applications should be returned by 28th October, 1971.

#### CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

#### PRINCIPAL 1 SOCIAL WORKER

required within the Child Guidance and School Psychological Clinics. Applicants must be registered with the Association of Psychiatric Social Workers and have not less than three years' experience, or held a qualification approved by the Secretary of State.

Salary £1,395—£2,268 in accordance with qualifications and previous experience.

There are five clinical areas served by one full-time and one part-time consultant, five Educational Psychologists, four Social Workers and a Remedial Development Officer. Students in Social Work Courses are accepted for training. Current driving licence essential. Essential User Car Allowance paid. Assisted car purchase scheme. Full removal expenses and housing at economic rent in approved cases. Applications, giving full personal details and previous experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Truro, as soon as possible.

#### THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM

#### Department of Social Services

Applications are invited from

#### QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

to work in a general team. The successful candidate will have a primary responsibility for working in the mental health field. Car can purchase scheme available. Salary: social workers salary scale £1,395 to £2,055. Applications should be sent to the County Director of Social Services, West Street, Oldham.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

(Grade A.P.IV/V (£1,932 to £2,199/£2,199 to £2,457))

Applications are invited for this post in the Central (South) area of the County, based in the City of Leicester. Applicants should be professionally qualified social workers with at least two years' experience. They should also be able to manage the work of an integrated team of social workers and contribute to the training of students.

Further details and application forms from: Director of Social Services, Room 57, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8SL. Closing date for applications 25th October, 1971.

#### LONDON BOROUGH OF STAMFORD HOUSE

#### SUPERINTENDENT

(£2,885—£3,175)

Stamford House has a key role in the assessment and classification of juvenile offenders. 10 to 17, are accommodated in the house. There are 65 child care staff. Additionally, there are teachers, educational psychologists and other specialist staff accountable to the Superintendent. Psychiatric services are provided by the North West Regional Hospital Board.

The Superintendent will become vacant on 1st December 1971. The successful candidate will be a man with considerable senior educational experience. The post demands a high level of initiative, sound judgement, professional and administrative competence, and the ability to give sound leadership to staff with a wide range of experience and professional skills.

Conditions of Service will be according to the Joint Negotiating Committee for Approved Schools and Young Offenders (Educational Group IV).

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Recruitment

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LONDON

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